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...n & California R. R. Co.

...Effect Sunday, Aug. 19, 1877, ...
10 o'clock Noon.
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)...
...As follows:
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...7:30 A. M. | Roseburg ... 6:05 P. M.
...5:00 A. M. | Portland ... 4:15 P. M.
...SANY EXPRESS TRAIN.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
As follows:
...LEAVE. ARRIVE.
...8:00 P. M. | Albany ... 12:05 P. M.
...8:20 A. M. | Portland ... 10:05 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS
...LEAVE. ARRIVE.
...8:15 A. M. | Junction ... 5:00 P. M.
...5:45 A. M. | Portland ... 3:30 P. M.
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...n with all Regular Trains.
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...of the Oregon and California, State ...
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...Apprehensions, Timidity, Trembling of the ...
...Limbs, Weakness of the Organs, Confusion ...
...of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, ...
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...Dullness, Despondency, Gloomy Forebodings, ...
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GENERAL NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.

Effect of the Veto.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Gold declined one-eighth and governments strengthened on the announcement of the president's veto, and a heavy movement occurred on the passage over the veto by the house. The exchange closed before the decision was known.

Lincoln Territory Meeting.

DEADWOOD, D.T., Feb. 28.—A monster mass meeting was held at Miners' Union Hall in this city to-night in favor of the Lincoln County bill now in congress. A procession, headed by a band of music and wagon carrying speakers, flags, banners and emblems, marched around through Deadwood, Gayville, Central City, Golden Gate and Lead City. The names of Saunders, Spencer and other members of congress who champion the new territory bill, were received with hearty cheers.

Heavy Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—John J. Adams & Co., wholesale grocers, have suspended; liabilities about a million and a half.

Encouraging her Congressmen.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 28.—Both branches of the legislature to-day adopted resolutions instructing every possible way the Texas Pacific railroad bill.

Trouble with Cubans in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Gen. G. Gonzales, of the Spanish army, arrived last night from Cuba. He comes as commissioner to treat with the Cuban junta on terms of peace.

The Terms of the Cuban Peace.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—It was rumored here this morning that intelligence had been received from Havana stating that the volunteers were in a state of riot in consequence of terms of peace the government proposed to the Cubans, and that they insisted on the captain-general should force the Cubans to lay down their arms and surrender unconditionally.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Silver Bill Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A message has just been received from the president vetoing the silver bill. It has not yet been laid before the house.

Silver Bill Passed Over the Veto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The house, at 1:30, passed the silver bill over the veto by a vote of 196 against 73. A vote will be taken in the senate shortly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—At 2 o'clock the senate proceeded to vote on the passage of the silver bill, notwithstanding the objections of the president, and it was passed by a two-thirds vote, yeas 46, nays 19, over the veto.

The Passage of the Bill was Received.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The passage of the silver bill over the president's veto was almost universally considered a foregone conclusion, but the actual accomplishment of the act, and especially the emphatic promptitude which characterized the action of both houses, caused great excitement at the capital and the lobbies are thronged about to-night with Washington. The president's message denouncing the bill as a fraud upon the public and private creditors, incensed and disgusted all those who had previously voted for it, and the only legislative effect of the message was to cause several members of congress to vote for the message who had already voted to lay it on the table. Mr. Republican, from Troy, New York district, was one of those who came over to the silver men under pressure. Davis voted to sustain the veto, all the other Pacific coast representatives voted to override it. There were several of the former votes of senators changed, except that of Hill, who voted against the bill and was hereafter announced as paired against it, voted for it. Sargent and Mitchell voted to override the veto. Jones and Grover were recorded as sustaining, and Booth would have voted for the final passage of the bill had he not failed. Taking into account the opponents of the bill and six of its friends by whom they were doubly paired, and assuming that Christiancy and Hamlin were absent without pairs, would have been 53 against 28. An unusual feature of the day's proceedings during the veto was the entire absence of any apparent desire to debate it.

Monday Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: In the house after the reading was dispensed with, Blackburn moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, which was sustained. Cox raising that the message was a fraud, by a fraud, McCook called to order and demanded that his words be taken down. Much excitement ensued, and the words spoken out of order and this work would not appear on the record.

Changes in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: There was great wavering when the veto message up to Sherman was disposed to political necessity. Evarts said to have remarked: "We defeated the people might be able to force the passage of some other." Many gold men expressed a similar view.

Preparing to Coin Silver.

The secretary of the treasury has already made the necessary arrangements for the immediate execution of the law providing for the coinage of silver dollars, so that there will be no delay whatever in its operation. The force of engravers has prepared the form of the silver dollar, and the device for the silver dollar which was submitted to and approved by the director of the mint. The department is therefore prepared to begin without the slightest delay the administration of the new law.

Coining the Raw Material.

Two million dollars has been placed to the credit of the Carson mint, so that both can begin work on the silver dollar at once.

Revenue Receipts.

The total internal revenue receipts for the month show a decrease of half a million since last year.

Democratic Caucuses.

The Democratic caucus discussed, without action, the question of appointing experts for the house investigating committees. The committees will be held to-morrow afternoon when the subject will be resumed and consideration given Gen. Banning's army pay bill.

Senator Gordon.

Senator Gordon has written to various friends of his, which were moving him to Europe as a commissioner to the south, that the probable length of the session of congress will prevent him from going abroad.

Personal Note.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Alexander Martin, assayer and refiner in the mint, left this evening for San Francisco.

Report Ordered.

The house committee on Pacific railroads unanimously authorized Representative Page to report the Texas Pacific railroad bill at the next call of the committees for that subject, however to any action that may be taken in the meantime by the committee of conference in perfecting its provisions, reserving the right also for a minority report to be made.

To be Appointed Consul.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Marshall H. Twitchell, of Louisiana, who was wounded in the Canadian rebellion and lost both his arms, will be appointed consul to Kingston, Canada.

Will Stand by their Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The three senators who, it was thought probable would change, Hadlock, Windom, and Cameron of Wisconsin, have all it is said told their friends they will vote to pass the silver bill over the veto.

Slave Trade in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Several weeks ago the president received a letter from a reliable source stating that the writer was in possession of facts capable of direct proof to the effect that colored men, citizens of Florida, had been kidnapped and transported across the Gulf of Mexico to Cuba and there sold into slavery. The contents of the letter occasioned much surprise to the president. With a view to ascertaining the truth of the statement, he dispatched as confidential agent to Cuba, Judge Leonard, Republican member from Louisiana in the house of representatives. Judge Leonard a few days ago obtained an indefinite leave of absence from the house and left New York for Havana on the steamship *Columbus* on Wednesday last, carrying with him a letter from the president to the captain general and also one from Senor Aantilla, Spanish minister, addressed to the same officer. Another object of the mission is to ascertain the true condition of the insurgents' official accounts, those from insurrectionary sources being contradictory. While one side represents a decline of the insurrection, the other asserts the contrary, and agents have been here in behalf of insurgent Cubans with a view to the recognition of their independence by the United States. Should it be found true that negroes are kidnapped in Florida or other southern states and conveyed to Cuba and sold into slavery, immediate means will be adopted to prevent all such future outrages on persons and violation of international law. The objects of the mission are not publicly known, but the above statement is fully confirmed.

Liberian Colonization.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The house foreign affairs committee will report against an appropriation for the Liberian colonization scheme.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Argument of Hon. H. F. Davis, of California, before the House Committee on Education and Labor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Horace Davis' argument before the house committee on education and labor, to day, was a compact, well framed and highly practical effort, which commanded the close attention of all his auditors. He began by saying the grounds of inquiry concerning the evils of Chinese immigration had been traversed so often and had been so clearly set forth in the recent admirable report of the committee, that he would devote his remarks almost exclusively to the question of a remedy. First, however, he claimed that the opposition to the Chinese is not confined to one nationality and one religion, as stated, but is shared alike by nearly all in California—Americans, French, Germans, Scandinavians, all want Mongolian immigration restricted. Men of culture and men of business, ministers and laymen, are practically all on the same side.

Davis, in support of this proposition, read from the commission's report and from resolutions of the convention of Congregational ministers. He claimed, on the other hand, that the Californians who favor immigration of Chinese are usually interested in their presence pecuniarily. Turning to the question of a remedy, he said one of the propositions which might be suggested was to confine Chinese immigration to a certain number of ports on the Atlantic side of the continent. This plan was possible, but presents great practical difficulties not shared in by the method which he favored, namely, to allow the free admission of one Chinese for every one hundred tons of ship measurement, and to impose a capitation tax upon all Mongolians in excess of this restricted number. The resolutions proposed by the committee looking to a modification of the Burlingame treaty were inadequate, because, first, Chinamen came to California in large numbers before any treaty was negotiated, and could still come in the absence of a restriction by congressional legislation if all treaties were abolished. Secondly, such resolutions were passed by the last house without effect and, thirdly, the proposed negotiations would be attended with great delay and be of doubtful issue. The plan of capitation is sustained by the example and experience of the Australian colonies. Wherever Chinese have undertaken to immigrate it has been found necessary to use some restricting measures. In Java Saigon, whenever they have appeared in numbers, restrictive legislation has been used with varying results, but no other country is so nearly parallel to the United States as Australia, and there the capitation tax has proved the most feasible plan.

Davis next maintained the power of congress in the premises, quoting decisions of the U.S. courts and supreme courts, and reading the statute of 1798, abrogating a French treaty. He declared that as congress has the power to exercise it, it is simply a question of policy and of good faith. As to good faith, he maintained that the Chinese government is indifferent, and even favors restriction of emigration. Their uniform policy is to keep their subjects at home. They have never remonstrated against adverse legislation in Australia, although enacted in the face of treaties and friendly relations. The Chinese in California cannot complain for there the Six Companies have many times expressed a desire to have immigration restricted. Davis read to that effect from their published manifesto and appeal, and their telegrams to Secretary Evarts; he had obtained his bill would not violate the spirit of the treaty because the Chinese were not here as permanent residents; that their's is no real immigration, but rather an importation, and that, as in Queensland, a clause appropriating the proceeds of the capitation tax to Chinese quarantine hospitals is held to bring the law within their treaty, so here a similar provision to apply the proceeds to the return of indigent Chinese to their own country as suggested by the Six Companies would bring the measures within the provisions of the Burlingame treaty.

In closing Mr. Davis alluded to the labor contracts under which the Chinese are brought here, to their entire failure to assimilate with our institutions, to the constantly changing character of the Chinese population of California, and to the danger of establishing on the Pacific coast what might become virtually a foreign state in our midst. He alluded to the position of Utah in defying our laws against polygamy, etc., to the danger that Chinese might some day become citizens and voters and control the fortunes and destiny of California, and urged the committee to take active measures to avoid the possible recurrence of a similar calamity.

When Davis concluded his argument Kennedy was invited to avail himself of the committee's previous permission to speak fifteen minutes in reply. Kennedy having, however, failed to find anything in Davis' argument which he could hope to refute or turn to advantage, asked the committee to excuse him from speaking until after he should hear Wigginton's promised argument except to say with reference to Col. Bee's telegram to Secretary Evarts in behalf of the Six Companies, that it was a compound proposition of people in duress. He added that it was his opinion it suggested legislation which congress could not enact, and insisted also that it was coupled with a demand for damages for past injuries. Furthermore, he suggested that it was perhaps actuated by a desire to embarrass the progress of bills for those Chinese who would remain. In conclusion, Kennedy asserted that all the Australian restrictive laws, which had been in existence five years, were repealed, which he thought must be due to some other reason than the absence of continued necessity.

The committee then adjourned.

Montgomery Blair has written to a friend in Fulton, Mo., announcing his intention of writing a history of the administration of Jackson and Lincoln, the work being undertaken because of the opportunity it will afford him of putting his father in his true position respecting the great events and the great men of his day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Chaffee, from the committee on territories, reported, with amendment, Senate bill to establish the territory of Lincoln and provide a temporary government therefor; placed on the calendar.

It was ordered when the senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The resolution of Plumb, directing the secretary of the interior to inquire of the government directors of the C. P. R. R. Co. as to the nature of securities taken or held by that company, and for aid granted by it to the Colorado Central and other roads, was agreed to.

Paddock introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Decatur Nebraska; referred.

House bill to authorize a special term of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi, to be held at Scranton, Jackson county, was taken up and discussed at length.

Ensits submitted an amendment providing for a special term to be held at St. Charles' parish, Louisiana, on the second Monday in April next, for the trial of cases growing out of the action of the government in seizures of timber.

During discussion news was received that the house was voting on the passage of the silver bill.

Allison immediately entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the senate agreed to adjourn over until Monday.

Subsequently Edmunds moved to adjourn. The motion was rejected by a rising vote; yeas 14, nays 35.

A motion for an executive session was also rejected.

At 8:10 P. M. a message was received from the house announcing that it had passed the bill notwithstanding the objections of the president.

After some further discussion of the pending question, at the request of Lamar Eustis withdrew his amendment to the bill under consideration.

Blaine said the secretary of the interior had been adopting a line of policy in regard to timber lands without due notice, harshly and without regard to individual rights in various parts of the country which had enabled for a great deal of public criticism, and this policy had been so oppressive that persons injured had sought a remedy. He knew something as to what the secretary of the interior had done in another part of the country. The delegate from Montana, a gentleman in whom he had every confidence, had furnished him with facts as to the harsh policy of the secretary of the interior in regard to timber lands in that territory.

Edmunds asked if the senator had made inquiry about the Montana case at the interior department.

Blaine replied in the negative.

Edmunds—Then the senator has only one side of the case.

Blaine—The interior department does not wish senators and representatives to visit it.

Edmunds said Blaine had shown his fairness towards the secretary of the interior by informing the senate that he favored this bill because of the action of the secretary of the interior in some other part of the country.

Conkling called Allison's attention to the silver bill on the table and asked what the majority intended to do with it.

Allison said its friends were ready to proceed with it.

Conkling, Hamlin and others favored speedy disposal of the bill, and on motion, pending business was tabled, 41 to 9.

The chair then announced the silver bill with the objections of the president.

Edmunds and Whyte objected, but the objections were overruled and the motion of Allison to take up the silver bill was agreed to.

Conkling suggested that the reading of the bill be dispensed with, but Sargent insisted on it, saying he was in the other house of congress when demonetization was passed, as it had been charged, without reading. The bill and veto were therefore read. On roll call the bill was then passed over the veto; yeas 46, nays 19, as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Bailey, Beck, Bruce, Cockrell, Christiancy, Cooke, Conover, Davis of Ill., Davis of W. Va., Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Ferry, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones of Fla., Jones of Nev., Kellogg, Kirkwood, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Paddock, Patterson, Plumb, Saulsbury, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom and Withers—46.

Nays—Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Butler, Conkling, Dawes, Eaton, Hamlin, Howe, Lamar, McMillan, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Wadleigh and Whyte—19.

As it required a two-thirds vote to pass the bill, and as 65 to be equal, two-thirds of the members are with one opponent, and they were announced as follows: Oglesby and Ransom who would have voted in the affirmative, with Anthony, who would have voted the same, Ingalls, Kimball, Logan, Sherman and Booth, who would have voted in the affirmative with Burnside, who would have voted in the negative; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Armstrong, who would have voted in the affirmative, with Edmunds, who would have voted in the negative.

Christiancy and Sharon were absent.

When the name of Hill was called he said: "I do not desire to occupy the time of the senate, but I would like to make a brief statement."

Several senators objected.

The president *pro tem*: Objection is made.

Hill—Then I vote aye.

Edmunds said, being obliged to leave the city in a day or two he had arranged for a pair on this bill, but different from the one announced. The master of pairs, his friend Senator Howe, Nelson, had arranged differently. Had he (Edmunds) known that the vote would be taken on this bill to-day he would not have agreed to a pair, because he thought out of respect to the president the message should be laid before until to-morrow.

The president *pro tempore* in announcing the vote said: Two thirds of the senate having voted in its favor the bill is passed and has become a law.

Allison then gave notice that he would reconsider the vote by which the senate agreed to adjourn over until Monday.

A motion to adjourn and another to go into executive session were both rejected, and the senate resumed consideration of the bill to authorize a special term of the U. S. circuit court in the district of Mississippi, and it was passed, notwithstanding the adverse report of the judiciary committee; yeas 30, nays 15, and the senate adjourned until Monday.

House.

Whitthorne, from the naval committee, reported back the bill regulating detailed appropriations for the navy, the object being to prevent improper use of the appropriations; passed.

Willis, from same committee, reported back the bill appropriating $50,000 for expenses of establishing a temporary colony and expedition to the Arctic seas; referred to committee of the whole.

At 1:40 the speaker laid the veto message before the house and the clerk read it. The president says it has been his earnest desire to concur with congress in the adoption of measures to increase the silver coinage of the country, but so as not to impair the obligations of contracts, either public or private, nor injudiciously affect the public credit, it was only on the conviction that this bill did not contain essential requirements that he felt it his duty to withhold from it his approval. The message further states that the capital defect of the bill is that it contains no provision protecting from its operation pre existing debts in which case if the coinage which it creates shall continue of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were created, in the judgment of many shall it would be an act of bad faith. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of the parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. He could not sign a bill which would authorize a violation of the sacred obligation of public faith which has been established by the people of both parties to their great advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance was the dictate as well of honesty as of expediency, and should ever be carefully guarded by the executive, by congress and by the people.

Stephens moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, which was seconded enthusiastically.

During the discussion Ford waived the message read again, but others objected.

Cox remarked that it was a charge of fraud by a fraud, words which McCook wanted taken down, but the speaker ruled them out of order and said they should not be taken down.

The vote was then taken, with the following result: ayes 196, nays 78.

The speaker announced the vote and said: In obedience to the requirements of the constitution two-thirds have voted in the affirmative and the bill has passed, the objections of the president to the contrary notwithstanding."

The last three votes were cast by Bragg, Cook and Keller, all of whom had been absent from the house by reason of illness, but came up in time by unanimous consent to record their votes, which they did in the affirmative.

The announcement by the speaker was received with general hand clapping and other marks of exhilaration. The bill and the veto were thereupon sent to the senate.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars. After speeches by Williams of Arkansas, Williams of Delaware, Lynch, White and Hill, the committee proceeded to consider the bill by sections.

During a speech made by Singleton he sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from Jefferson Davis inquiring if the writer was one of the friends of his bill that if the success of the bill depended on excluding him (Davis) from its benefits he hoped that such a provision would be inserted in the bill. Singleton pronounced the letter a forgery, saying that this was but another fraudulent document, and explained that gentlemen had misrepresented to Davis's friends in Mississippi in favor of detaining him in Europe, in hopes of reconciliation with the north.

The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced to be held immediately.

The *Athenæum* thinks that the most true and vivid picture of Queen Anne's reign is to be found in Thackeray's romance of "Esmond."

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

Test money against Duncan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—In the J. C. Merrill case yesterday some evidence was taken with a view to proving J. Duncan's connection with the over issues of stock of the Safe Deposit Company. Wm. Cunningham, present secretary of the Safe Deposit Company, testified regarding the three shares of stock which were found to have been respectively raised from 10 to 1,020, from 6 to 600 and from 2 to 200 shares. Henry Myers, who held two of the certificates, testified that the receipts on the journal and stubs were not in his handwriting and were forgeries, and Duncan's connection with the transaction renders it almost impossible that he should no have been at least privy to the raising of the certificates. Duncan recently stated in an interview that Capt. Wilson, one of the assignees of deposit, was himself the largest individual depositor, has expressed sympathy with him (Duncan) and was disposed to consider him less blamable than was at first supposed. Wilson denies this and says he does not believe half what Duncan says regarding his ability to straighten out the affairs of the bank, although as a matter of business he says he is willing to avail himself of any assistance Duncan can render. As to his sympathies they are all with the poor people who have been swindled by Duncan's life insurance policies which amounted to $90,000, of which $70,000 were payable to his estate for the benefit of the bank; the remainder payable to his wife, and that all have lapsed unless assignees had paid the premiums.

Indictments Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—All the indictments against W. B. Manning and S. J. Parsglove, pals of Blacklock in the Gulf of California oyster swindle, were dismissed in the municipal court this morning. The motion was made by Assistant District attorney Darwin on the ground that the death of a man named West, his chief witness, left him without sufficient evidence to hope for conviction.

Commuted and Pardoned.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 28.—The governor has pardoned Joseph Casey, poll-tax forger. The recommendation was signed by Judge Blake, Capt. Lees, the committing magistrate and prosecuting officer. Casey was sentenced to eleven years in the state prison in February, 1875. Governor Irwin commuted his sentence to seven years because of the services which he rendered at the fire in the prison in 1876.

NEVADA.

Mining News.

VIRGINIA, Feb. 28.—Reports from the Justice development are very favorable, the ledge widening to eight feet and richer as depth is attained. Experts consider it important.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Wants Protection.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Standard* says we understand Sir Arthur Gordon, governor of the Fiji Islands, has been ordered to proceed to the Samoan islands in consequence of the recent request of the Samoan authorities for British protection.

Bank Failure.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Willis, Percival & Co., bankers, have failed. Liabilities, £650,000. The failure is attributed to heavy losses by bad debts.

Camphausen Resigns.

LONDON, March 1.—A Berlin special announces that Herr Camphausen, Prussian minister of finance, has definitely tendered his resignation.

A Papal Law Question.

A special from Rome states that Signor Crispi, president of the chamber of deputies, has questioned the council of state as to whether the government has the right to modify the law of the papal guarantees.

The Pan-Anglican Synod.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Times* states that a committee has been appointed to insure a hospitable reception for the American bishops attending the Pan-Anglican synod.

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

HOW IT DIFFERS FROM THE ARISTOCRACY OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

[From the North American Review.]

The causes of the liberal tendencies that have so broadly distinguished the English nobility from those of most other countries of its early history are also in the constitution of the order. In most continental countries an aristocracy has a tendency to become isolated, and, at length, an enervated caste, removed from the sympathies and occupations, and opposed to the interest of the community at large; despising, and therefore discrediting, all active occupations except those of a soldier, and those connecting in the minds of the idle and frivolous life. But in England the interest of the nobles, as a class, have been carefully and indissolubly interwoven with those of the people. They have never claimed for themselves any immunity from taxation. Their sons, except the oldest have descended, after one or two generations, into the ranks of the commoners. Their eldest sons, before obtaining their titles, have usually made it a great object of ambition to sit in the house of commons and have there acquired the tastes of popular politics. In the public school system the peers and the lower gentry are united in the closest ties. The intermarriage of peers and commoners has always been legal and common. A constant stream of lawyers of brilliant talent, but often of humble birth, has poured into the upper house, which is presided over by one of them; and the purely hereditary character of the body has been still further qualified by the introduction of the bishops.

Plain Truths for Laboring Men.

[From a published Letter of Chief Justice Warner, of Georgia.]

If the government waits until everybody is ready to resume, resumption will never take place, for there will always be a considerable number of lame ducks waddling along behind, who have been engaged in speculation and never will be ready. It is true, our people are poor, from causes known to all of us, and candor requires that they should be truthfully told that they will remain so, unless they better their condition by industry and economy—industry to produce and economy to save that which is produced. And when these two cardinal rules are generally observed with a uniform, stable currency, resting upon a specie basis of gold and silver, the prosperity of the people will be much more rapid than is generally supposed. The honest truth is that the life blood of the laboring and producing classes of our people has been sucked out of them, by those who speculated upon their necessities, in one way or another because an irredeemable paper currency gave them the opportunity to do so, as it always will, just so long as that state of things continues.

A Democratic Organ's Predictions.

[From the New York World.]

If the Bland bill becomes a law, the next step will be inflation, the next repudiation, and the third disaster. About 1882 the starving working men of Cincinnati will gut the Coshocton jail office, and the beggared constituents of Mr. Bland will wait on him with tar barrel and rope, while Mr. S. S. Cox will declare that "every sanction of history, good faith, reason, necessity, law and experience urges the restoration of constitutional money, which does not include silver."

"Women have the mastery of color," said Sir Joshua Reynolds. But when a woman wears a green skirt with a brown overdress, and purple necktie with a bow of yellow ribbon in her hair, and a blue bonnet with a salmon colored feather and red flowers on it, and a crab veil over her face, then color has the mastery of the woman.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Austria's Vacillation.

LONDON, Feb 28.—The *Times* says the present vacillation of Austria is more dangerous to peace than a clear and resolute expression of a military purpose.

England still Uninformed.

In the house of commons to-night, Northcote stated that the government was still unadvised of the final terms of peace, but if they injuriously affected British interests the government would take the proper course to vindicate and protect these interests. This declaration was received with loud cheers.

Russo-Servian Negotiations.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—Negotiations are proceeding between Russia and Servia, the object of which is to allow Russia to occupy Belgrade if a conflict with Austria should become inevitable.

Conditions Accepted by Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb 28.—The greater part of Russian conditions have been accepted by the porte. It is expected the treaty will be signed next Tuesday. The delay was caused by the Turks objecting to the inclusion of Salonica and Debeagatch in Bulgaria. The rumor pointing to the possibility of a rupture in the negotiations appears to be unfounded, although the question relative to the Turkish fleet is still unsettled.

A Very Warlike Dispatch.

LONDON, March 1.—A correspondent at Vienna says: I learn that the Russians are still bent upon entering Constantinople with or without the porte's consent, and that England has informed Prince Gortschakoff that if the latter course is pursued the British ambassador will be ordered to quit St. Petersburg.

Excited at Napier's Appointment.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The nomination of Lord Napier, of Magdala, to the chief command is producing great excitement here.

Treaty to be Signed Saturday.

It is believed the treaty of peace will be signed Saturday, which is the anniversary of the czar's accession.

Reassuring Communications.

LONDON, March 1.—A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that reassuring communications are received from St. Petersburg. Negotiations have taken a better turn. Rumors of a large concentration of Russians on the Transylvania frontier prove to be unfounded.

A New Phase in Austrian Politics.

A correspondent at Berlin says it is believed that Austria will even tally co-operate with Russia on the occupation of Turkish territory.

A Critical Period in the Negotiations.

LONDON, March 1.—The press association says considerable uneasiness prevails relative to negotiations now proceeding between the European powers and Russia. Opposition leaders in parliament have determined not to embarrass the government while the present critical position lasts. They have been informed that it is desirable, in the interests of peace, to avoid a definite ministerial statement.

Cause Belli.

Russia is anxious to erect a fort on the Bosporus, and it is rumored that England, Austria and Italy have informed Prince Gortschakoff that they would regard persistence in

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1878.

SILVER'S SUBORDINATE PLACE.

It is declared by those who profess a love for silver currency rather than gold, and who therefore have been advocating the silver bill, that the arguments and predictions of the opponents of silver remonetization have all been false because gold has not gone up and national bonds have not depreciated since the bill passed. And hence it is declared that silver is king. All this is very pitiful dodging. Let it be observed that it is not the Bland bill that has passed congress. The scheme of unlimited silver coinage, pressed by the silver advocates, was rejected. Instead of that measure we have an act which so limits the coinage that it must take a number of years to produce a supply of silver dollars which will meet ordinary requirements, including payment of duties. Under this act of limitation no silver dollars can get into circulation among the people for a long time to come. The demand of those who supported the Bland bill was that unlimited coinage be authorized, and that the capacity of the mint be increased so that all silver that should offer might be coined free. The talk of the silver orgaes and orators was for a coinage of ten millions a month, which would have brought silver to America from every part of the world, to take the place of our gold. It is apparent what the consequence of such an act would be. Gold would necessarily rise and national bonds would fall to correspond with the rise of gold. But under the limited coinage act silver inflation will be so slow that much time must elapse before silver begins to expel gold and occupy its place. All the silver dollars coined for a great while will be taken to pay duties, and because there will not be enough of them even for this purpose, competition for them will hold up their price very nearly to that of gold. Hence there is yet no decline of bonds. But this will change as silver dollars become more abundant. When the supply becomes sufficient for all transactions we shall see the natural consequence in the adjustment of gold, bonds, greenbacks and all commodities to the market value of silver, on which at present our silver dollar, if not supported by artificial means would be worth only ninety-two cents. Restriction of coinage, which is an acknowledgment of the inferiority of silver, is the primary fact which for the time being suffices to hold up greenbacks and bonds. To pay duties there is a demand for one hundred and sixty million dollars a year. Much of this sum for a long time must be paid in gold; and until silver dollars become plenty enough to meet all these payments without difficulty, they will of course be held up nearly to the gold price. After that a decline as compared with gold is one of the absolute certainties. The Bland bill, if passed, would have just the result which its opponents predicted. A law for coinage of silver on the same terms with gold, and for making it at the same time an unlimited legal tender, would quickly demonetize gold and impair the national credit. But congress, by limiting the coinage of silver, recognizes the fact that gold is the standard, and that the more valuable metal will not circulate with the inferior, if the latter be put on equal grounds with it.

H. P. ON JUST TAXATION.

If a person have an income derived from his own labors in any employment or profession is there any reason why he should be taxed on that income in excess of two thousand dollars, while another whose labors are less earnest or skillful escapes a tax on income because he has not ability or industry to bring it up to that amount? It is not a question of taxing the citizen according to the measure of protection he receives from government. For the man who makes by his exertions less than two thousand dollars a year receives in every way from government as much protection as the other receives who succeeds by better application or more skill in making more. Each is protected by government in the exercise of its powers; and government does no more for the man who makes out of his own labor or profession above two thousand dollars than for the man who makes in the same manner a less sum. An income tax, if laid at all, should be laid only on incomes derived from capitalized property. But the act which the house of representatives has passed makes no distinction between the two classes of incomes. Therefore it is unjust. Every man should be allowed the right to earn any sum he can by his own exertions and skill, whether it be two thousand or twenty thousand dollars a year; and it is a piece of injustice and even an outrage, to burden the laborious and successful exercise of his energies and talents with a special tax. When it comes to a property tax the case is on different grounds. Then every man should be taxed according to his wealth. Any sort of income axis open to objections; but if such tax be authorized, it ought to except all incomes of whatever amount that may be derived from one's labor, skill or professional pursuits. Because one man works harder or possesses higher powers than another, he should not be taxed therefor. It is the business of government to give all an equal chance, taxing realized property according to its value, or the income derived from it, if an income tax be necessary; but to make the citizen's own energies and talents the basis of taxation is most unjust. Hence the income tax bill, especially in its present form, ought not to become a law.

A REFORMER'S ATTACK.

Through the *Labor World* Mr. G. W. Lawson of Salem vents his anger on THE OREGONIAN because it does not accept his enlightened views on labor reform and financial economy. The "judge" has not a reputation either as a laborer, a thinker or a financier which makes us anxious to follow his example or imitate his success. We may admit that as a laborer he is an excellent representative of the class whose study through life is to reform labor by escaping it altogether, and that as a financier his ability is eclipsed only by that of Wilkins Micawber, or by that which Gulliver found in the chair of financial economy in the great academy at Lagado; yet while we have always admired these examples we have not dreamed of trying to follow them, but have adhered with humility to the old fashioned ideas concerning labor and money and payment of debts. And on the whole we believe it the best way. Dazzling as the "judge's" plan of labor and finance reform is, and much as we would like to be rid of work and have a wallet full of greenbacks, we have doubts of the practicability of the scheme. Since we have to work for a living we prefer gold to greenbacks or silver, and must leave to the "judge" and to the philosopher at "the corners" the prosecution of "reforms" in this behalf. Nobody would have THE OREGONIAN, the judge thinks, if it were LOT wanted or the news. That's just it. THE OREGONIAN is engaged in no sharping, swindling or humbug for nothing, but renders people an equivalent for their money. It isn't so great a reformer (of the modern order) as Mr. Lawson and a few of his labor saving and financiering coadjutors; but then it remembers there isn't room for everybody in these walks of reform. It never could compete with the "judge" in them; for here is the place where "honor travels in a strait so narrow that one but goes abreast."

PASSED OVER THE VETO.

The silver bill is a law. A majority of the members of both houses know it to be an unwise and unscientific measure; but as politicians they are unprepared to meet the clamor of the country. Therefore, in order to make an appearance of obedience and devotion to popular interests, they put the bill through with a rush. No measure for years has been discussed so sharply as this one. In many parts of the country there has been a well nigh universal demand for it. People have talked nothing else. To those who have been expecting relief from it the first result of this act will be profound disappointment. It will help them in no way whatever. No debtor will find it easier to pay. Coinage is to be restricted; and before the dollar of the fathers, which was to accomplish the debtor's deliverance, will get into general circulation under the present law most of the debtor class will have paid off their debts or been sold out by the sheriff, and all will be over. Considering all the circumstances, it can hardly be regretted that the modified bill has become a law. For the people were determined to have the silver dollar coined again; they had become possessed of a notion that it would be a great benefit to them to have it, and the opposition which has been made only stimulated their purpose. The bill as passed will do little present injury. Since a majority of the people were resolved to have silver this bill will do as little harm as any that could have been enacted. It will serve as a sop to Cerberus. There will be quiet now on the silver question, and the country may wait for the development of the consequences of the bill. By the time these fully appear the people may be in a better state to be reasoned with. They will then be likely to ask themselves what they are gaining by the policy which excludes gold and makes silver, discarded by other nations or made subsidiary to gold, our basis of currency and standard of value. The president in vetoing the bill stood upon a principle, though had he consulted expediency he might, under all the circumstances, have given it his approval. We are glad the controversy is ended. Now let us wait for the operation of natural laws to demonstrate its results. We shall see gold expelled as silver becomes abundant, just so sure as an effect follows a cause. Greenbacks henceforward will follow the fortunes of silver and be regulated by its market, and when the country is filled with silver dollars, both the paper and silver dollar will be worth the rate of silver in London.

The *Catholic Sentinel* is printing a series of historical sketches of the Catholic church in Oregon, which presents not a few facts of interest to the general reader. So far the account is occupied with a sketch of the travels across the continent of the first two Catholic missionaries who came to Oregon. Vicar General F. N. Blanchet embarked from Montreal in one of the light canoes carrying the express of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the 3d May, 1838. On the 24th November, same year, he reached Fort Vancouver. From the Red River of the North he was accompanied by Rev. H. Demers. On the 10th October they passed the summit of the Rocky mountains and began to descend the waters of the Columbia. On the 14th October, 1838, mass was offered for the first time in Oregon. The spot where this service was rendered is designated as Big Bend on the upper Columbia; though it would seem probable from the course of the party that the stream was Clark's Fork. On the way the missionaries stopped frequently to parley with the Indians and to offer them religious ministrations. During the journey they baptized one hundred and twenty-two on the eastern slope and fifty-three on the western.

Mail advices say Beaconsfield was very wroth and used vigorous English in his denunciation of the Turkish ministe: who stated that the British government had encouraged Turkey to fight, and to persist in her ruinous conflict upon promise of British aid. "I have only to say," declared Beaconsfield, "that this statement is an infamous fabrication." But while such a promise was not directly given, still there can be no doubt that England's course led the Turk to believe, without the slightest doubt, that he was going to get her aid. England held an attitude which, as the New York *Herald* remarks, could be misinterpreted in that sense. There was the rub.

Captain Eads is authority for the following. He wants the Mississippi river improved up to St. Louis: "The present barge line to St. Louis began with 400 ton barges. They are now building 1,700-ton barges. There is no reason why vessels of 3,000 and 4,000 tons should not be used between St. Louis and New Orleans, except the want of sufficient depth. When the depth is secured, grain can be brought from St. Louis to New Orleans at three cents per bushel. Coal, weighing one-quarter more per bushel, has been brought from Pittsburg to New Orleans, 800 miles more distant, for that price."

"The silver dollar authorized by this bill," says the president in his veto message "is worth eight to ten per cent. less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money." This was the ground on which the veto was mainly based.

The Case of Gen. Anderson.

[From the New York Times]

There is one thing in the persecution of Gen. Anderson in New Orleans more conspicuous than even its cruelty and injustice, and that is its complete folly. That the law officers of Louisiana should feel it their duty to bring Anderson to trial, had he been accused of grave crimes, in the ordinary course of indictment, would not have surprised any one. And if they had then performed their duty with fairness, no matter how firmly, and no matter what the result to Gen. Anderson, the people of the north would have regarded the matter as not concerning them in the least. They would even have approved of the latest-born zeal of the Louisiana authorities in executing their laws, and would not have troubled themselves very much with any violation of real or reported understanding about immunity for "political offenses." Indeed, the people of the United States do not, as yet, understand very clearly in what "political" offenses consist, as distinguished from other violations of law, and they do not feel anxious to see any such distinction set up. But they do understand what decency and justice and reason are in criminal prosecutions, and they see a plentiful lack of these features in the proceedings against General Anderson. They see an arbitrary judge, whose previous political career has badly stained his name; a prosecuting attorney who was the leader of the revolutionary White League; a jury reputed to be packed; a harsh and unjust refusal of bail; a conviction, secured by a trick, deceiving the colored jurors with a useless "recommendation to mercy." All these things they from them that the trial is not a legitimate procedure, required by law and resulting in satisfying justice, but a mere piece of political persecution, under the forms of law.

GENERAL NOTES.

The number of dioceses in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States is 48.

Among the ancient Jews the idea that there would be a Messiah was always strongest during a national depression.

Just as piano improvements have reached that state where the grands have three pedals, a girl is born in Georgia having three feet.

Chicago *Tribune*: A young lady in Wisconsin refused an offer of marriage on the ground that her father was not able to support a large family.

The New York *Baptist Annual* gives the following statistics for the state to the close of 1877: Churches, 873; pastors and supplies, 645; baptisms, 5,551; members, 112,310.

The Baltimore *Gazette* (Democratic) thinks that the vote of the house in favor of an income tax shows beyond all question that the advocates of class legislation have obtained full control of congress, and can pass almost any measure they please.

Voltaire's Centenary.

[Recent Paris Letter.

In the summer we are to have a centenary—do not be particular in dates—in honor of Voltaire. Renan or Taine will pronounce the allocution. There will be a collection of Voltairian curiosities. As for relics, they do not exist, his body having been exhumed and thrown into a sewer by the royalists after the downfall of Napoleon—a fit for the Louis XVI tat. It is proposed to mark the festival by the issue of a hand book of extracts from the works of the great apostle of toleration. Though subjected to the entire gamut of excommunications, Voltaire not the less died, like Victor Emmanuel, in the bosom of the church. Thus, with heaven, there are accommodations. No mass has ever been celebrated for the repose of Voltaire's soul.

DIED.

Near Shedd, Feb. 26th, of scarlet fever, C. F. Savage, aged 25 years, 6 months and 12 days.

NEW TO-DAY.

Horse, Buggy and Harness. A good gentle Horse and Webster Buggy, with cover, for sale by JOHN WILSON, 167 Third street.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, EAST OF SEVENTH, BETWEEN MAIN AND Washington streets. Address Box 776, Portland. mrlst

WANTED TO RENT.

BY A YOUNG COUPLE, WITHOUT CHILDREN, a small house, or 3 or 4 rooms suitable for housekeeping; must be centrally located. Address O. K., this office. mrld3t

FURNISH YOUR HOMES WITH FURNITURE, BEDDING, CARPETS, etc., from EDWARDS & BIRMINGHAM, Cheapest house in the city. Second street, bet. Morrison and Yamhill. mrlned

GERMAN AID SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE Society will be held this evening, March 1, at 7½ o'clock, sharp. Business of importance. H. SAXER, President.

M. CASELLI,

Plaster Decorations, Kalsomining, Wall Coloring, and Paper Hanging.

Office—Corner Second and Pine Sts.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. mrld1m

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Monumental Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Portland, Oregon, on Friday, April 5th, 1878, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The meeting of which notice has been heretofore given to be held March 5, is postponed; the business for which it was called will be considered at the annual meeting. Books for the transfer of Stock will be closed April 2d, 1878. mrldff C. D. FOLGER, Secretary.

CHEODORE KUGLER,

Graduate of the Conservatory of Music, Munich,

TEACHER OF

Piano, Organ and Violin,

Orders left at the Franklin Block store, 41 First st., will meet with prompt attention.

LESSONS GIVEN IN VOCAL MUSIC. mrld1m

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UMATILLA,

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ATTENTION!

CAPT. JO. R. WILEY

OPENED HIS

GROCERY STORE TO-DAY!

On Third Street, between A and Ash.

March 1. mrld1m

NEW MARKET THEATER.

PROGRESS MINSTREL CLUB!

CHAS. ADAMS.....Business Manager
F. GERE.....Stage Manager
J. H. BRENNER.....Musical Director

THE PROGRESS MINSTREL CLUB Will make their first appearance at New Market Theater,

The 1st and 2d of March

In a choice selection of

NEGRO MINSTRELSY!

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STAR CLOG DANCERS!

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ALL THE LATEST SONGS!

A FULL ORCHESTRA, composed of members of the Northwestern Brass and String Band.

MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The management respectfully informs the public that these entertainments will be chaste and refined.

Further particulars hereafter.

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Weekly, post paid, one year.....$2 00
Clubs of ten, one year.....15 00

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Resolved, That we, the State Central Committee of the Independent Greenback party, at a regular meeting held in the city of Salem on February 21, 1878, do hereby constitute and designate the LABOR WORLD, a weekly paper published in Portland, Oregon, as the official paper organ for the State of Oregon, and recommend it favorably as an exponent of the principles of our party.

Until April 1st Clubs of 20 subscribers will be sent post paid for $2.

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DOWNER'S SOLAR LIGHT, AND CRYSTAL ine, ex "Twilight," for sale in lots to suit, by

HODGE, DAVIS & CO.

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HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Anticipating a GREAT DEMAND in this Department, we have made EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS to make this Season's trade a SUCCESS.

The Stock in the following Goods has been SELDOM EQUALED! NEVER SURPASSED! In this City.

Bleach'd and Unbleach'd TABLE DAMASKS

Napkins, Spreads,

TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,

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SHEETINGS & CRETONS.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

Special Auction Sale

OF

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We will sell on the premises, No. 31 First Street, between Pine and Ash.

TO-MORROW,

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878, At 10 o'clock P. M.

By order of G. Neimeyer, Esq., all the stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., in part consisting of

Gents' White Shirts.
Gents' Colored Shirts.
Gents' Undershirts and Drawers, of different kinds.
Gents' and Boys' Hats, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, Cravats, &c., &c.

Comprising all the balance of the stock. Sale positive. A good chance for bargains.

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feb26 J. R. CURRY, Agent.

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DR. PHIL. FOLKMAN,

At Corner Third and B Streets, Or at the residence of the pupils. 19d1f

GO TO RILEY

TO GET YOUR SEWING MACHINES REPAIRed. No matter what kind of a machine it is. His work is guaranteed for three years, and his prices are low. At the office of the New Home and Improved Home Shuttle Sewing Machines, corner Second and Taylor streets, Portland. feb28dlm

UP-TOWN DRUG STORE

Opposite Wyinkle's, First Street.

Stock fresh and complete. Prescriptions carefully filled a reasonable rates.

Country patronage solicited.

feb21dlm&wtf O. P. S. PLUMMER, M. D.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

CREIGHTON & STEARNS

AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Real Estate Agts.

Next Cor. Front and Washington Sts.

REGULAR SALES—Wednesdays and Saturdays. HORSE SALES—At Goddard's Stables, every Tuesday at 2 P. M.

REGULAR SALE!

We will sell at our Auction room, 87 Front street,

On Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.,

FURNITURE!

Fine Walnut and Ash Bedroom Sets, latest Styles.
Spring Mattresses, Lounges,
Parlor Chairs, Stoves, &c.

ALSO

50 cases Crystaline Coal Oil, (ex ship.)
25 chests Japan Tea, superior quality.
10 chests Black Tea.
20 mats S. I. Rice.
Canned Goods, Spices, &c.

Sale peremptory.

CREIGHTON & STEARNS, Auctioneers.

HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL.

JUST ARRIVED!

From Centennial, Lester, Barnes' and Bracket

SCROLL SAWS.

White Polley & Yancy Woods.

Blades, Design Books and Patterns and Transfer Paper.

Write for our prices.

The Best Assorted Stock in Portland of

Builders', Carpenters', Farmers' and Housekeepers'

HARDWARE.

DAYTON & HALL.

fe19 Cor. First and Taylor Sts.

CENTENNIAL BRACKET SAWS

With extra Blades and Designs, Treadle Power, All Iron.

FLOWER POT BRACKETS,

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, &c.

MITERING TOOLS, RODS, &c.

Patent Hand Cuffs and Police Nippers. Butchers' Saws, Scales Knives, Steels, Cleavers, Scrapers, &c.

Cross Cut, Mill, Mula & Circular Saws.

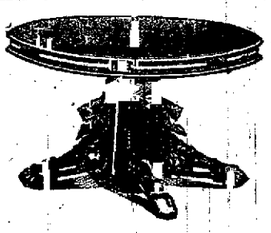
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Shelf and Builders' Hardware,

JOHN R. FOSTER.

Cor. Stark & Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

Shindler & Chadbourne,



Dealers in and Manufacturers of

AND

CENTER TABLES,

In Walnut, Ash and Maple,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

First and Front Sts., bet. Morrison and Yamhill

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

S. L. N. GILMAN. J. R. K. IRVIN

GILMAN & IRVIN,

Auctioneers and Commission MERCHANTS.

First Street, bet. Pine and Ash, Portland

Regular Sales of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR SALE.

We will sell at our Auction Salesroom on

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878, At 10 o'clock A. M.,

GROCERIES!

50 bxs C. C. Soap.
25 boxes Toilet Soap.
75 chests Tea.
10 bags Sugar.
25 cases Coal Oil.

ALSO,

FURNITURE.

1 Set Bedroom Furniture.
1 Carpet.
Crockery, Glassware,

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Navy Coats, Mirrors,

Sale peremptory.

GILMAN & IRVIN, Auctioneers.

INSURANCE.

THE CALIFORNIA Insurance Company

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Organized February, 1861.

Capital,	(Paid up in Gold.)	$300,000 00
Assets,	(January 1st, 1878.	527,730 63
Liabilities	(Except Capital	79,975 27
Net Surplus	(For Policy holders)	447,755 36
Total Loss	(Paid since Organiz'n)	1,265,705 76

This substantial Company, the oldest and most successful of all the California Insurance Companies, having deposited $50,000 with the State Treasurer of Oregon as required by law, has established a Branch Office at No. 9 First st., Ankeny's Block, Portland, for the transaction of

Fire and Marine Insurance.

SAM'L M. DONNELL,

General Agent for Oregon and Washington Terr'y

Agents wanted in all the principal towns of Oregon and Washington Territory. fe25s6m

Regan Cala Stea... "Imperial" of London, "Northern" of London, "Queen," of Liverpool, ... STEAMSHIPS

CORBITT & MACLEAY,

Agents.

W. F. BROWN, Manager.

UNION Insurance Company

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital, (PAID UP IN GOLD COIN,) - $750,000

Assets, exceed - $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON.

First National Bank Building, Portland

W. S. CALDWELL, Agent.

THE STATE Investment & Insurance COMPANY.

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Incorporated in 1871.

Cash Assets, - $475,000

OFFICERS:

PETER DONAHUE, President. A. J. BRYANT, Vice President.
CHARLES R. GOSHING, Secretary.

This Company has no connection with any Insurance combination; its business is transacted at the Lowest Paying Rates; each risk being rated according to its own merits.

The undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are now prepared to accept applications and issue Policies for Fire and Marine risks at equitable rates.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,

Office—25 Front Street, Portland,

General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory

OYSTERS.

Eastern and Shoalwater Bay OYSTERS

Served In Every Style.

ADLSKY & HEGELE,

Wholesale and Retail Confectioners,

No. 105 First Street.

FOR SALE,

A NICE LOT

Columbia River Salmon

In Half Barrels.

BY

EVERDING & FARRELL,

FRONT AND ALDER STS.

HACKNEY & BENO,

Grocers & Seedsmen,

N. W. cor. First and Taylor Sts.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK of first class groceries of Hackney & Stemme, we are prepared, with an additional new stock, to fill all orders.

Please call and examine our goods and prices.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE to all parts of city.

Gambrinus Brewery

WEST END OF B STREET.

THE FIRST BEER BREWED AT THIS BREWery will be supplied to the public March 1st, at the well known

GAMBRINUS SALOON,

Corner First and Pine streets.

Try it and judge its quality.

NOTICE.

Oregon and California Railroad Co.

ON AND AFTER MARCH FIRST, REGULAR Passenger Trains will stop at L Street Crossing, East Portland, for the convenience of Local Passengers only.

Tickets for sale on Stark Street Ferry Boat. No Baggage will be received or delivered at this Crossing.

An addition of 25 cents will be made upon regular rates to all passengers who do not purchase tickets before entering the cars.

fe26dtf J. BRANDT, Jr., Gen'l Supt.

ANOTHER TEST!

[TELEGRAM.]

Skellatown, W. T., Feb. 12, 1878.

RAYMOND & WILCHES, Agents Pacific & Urban Safes, San Francisco—Half a block of buildings burned; Safe and contents all right. W. H. MARTIN.

A number of these Superior Fire Proof Safes, or Patent Locks, &c., will be furnished by applying to

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.

fe27 Portland, Oregon.

Workingmen's Laundry,

Southeast corner Third and Market sts., Portland.

J. B. GUILLEMETTE, Proprietor.

WASHING & IRONING DONE to ORDER

NO CHINESE HELP EMPLOYED.

Our Order Slates are at Main Finnell's cigar store, First street, M. J. Gleason's, First street, Oregon Hotel, Neil Chamberlain's.

Call and see for yourself feb21dlm

BLA... BOOTS

J. K. GILL & ... 75 First St...

JAMES H. K...

Umatilla, ...

FORWARDING & ...

MERCHA...

RATES REDU...

Drayage, per ton.....
Storage and Forwarding.....
A large Fire-Proof Warehouse ...
Also, dealer in ...

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Hardware and ...

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

(Established in ...

Mark Goods, care J. R. ... JAM...

618d2p

G. L. HIBBARD.

G. L. HIBBARD,

Importers, Manufacturers & ...

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBER...

No. 23 Front, bet. Pine ...

PORTLAND, OR.

A GREAT INV...

Lockwood's Portable ...

THE BEST COOKING STOVE ... A vented. Burning ... possible, and the juices and ... Beans, Custards, Oatmeal, Pies, ... perfection. All who have ... get one. Manufactured and for ... by M. K. KRIBS & NON, ... Taylor streets, Portland, Oregon. ... for sale.

J. L. GEORGE ...

WARRANTED RAZORS, Scissors, Knives, and all kinds of ... Razor, Scissors and any ... Ground and Repaired at very low ... First street, between ...

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1878.

CITY.

KANSAS BOYS.—Messrs. Rines and Land of Leavenworth, Kansas, have purchased fifteen thousand head of cattle from a large stock dealer living near Walla Walla, which they intend to take to Kansas. Several young men of Leavenworth desirous of making a trip to this coast, and expecting to enjoy a great deal of useful and interesting experience in "rounding it," were selected to drive the cattle to their destination, along with some more experienced rancheros. The boys had a fine trip to Frisco. One night Jeff. Rines and Al. Belt, two of the party, while in a hotel incautiously exposed a bag of "filthy lucre," which was noted by some low characters who were lounging conveniently near. While the boys were traveling some at 7 o'clock up Broadway street, they were attacked by four men, who had been following them unnoticed by our heroes. Jeff. had the money, and the robber "dived" into his pocket expecting to draw forth the purse. He was foiled: Jeff. "let drive" at him and knocked him down, then ran; Al. fared better. When one of the robbers grabbed him he took him off and cried "police!" As the "cop" appeared and arrested the would-be robbers, but they "don't" wans any more recently, but they "don't" wans any more "fuss" with "them thar nighthawks."

MARINE PERFORATORS.—At the office of Col. Wilson we were shown yesterday a few pieces of wood which closely resembled a sponge, having been perforated by insects. Hundreds of small holes are bored through the wood in every direction, almost entirely destroying its strength, so that when subjected to any pressure it crumbled away. These fragments of wood came from Cape Arago in the southern portion of this state to Col. Wilson to show what ravages had been committed by these marine perforators. The bridge leading from the island upon which the lighthouse is located to the main shore was injured during a gale in December; the posts supporting the roadway, although entirely out of water a few feet above high tide, were found to have been almost destroyed by the *teredo navalis* and the *limnoria terebrans*, the former gradually eating away the solid wood and the latter the annual rings of the wood and the latter converting the timber into a perfect honeycomb. The bridge will be repaired, very soon, and the new posts protected by sheet copper.

IMAGINATION.—The *Standard* of yesterday contained a long account of "a family in destitute circumstances," whom the reporter says he found on the O. S. N. Co.'s wharf at 10 o'clock at night. It says that "this is something which our readers should ever earnestly resist in our city." The reporter probably heard hardly believe it himself. That story is slightly diaphanous. That immigrant family from Kansas, just arrived here, who did not cross the Rockies? The story that a family crossed the continent at his time of the year with a wagon falls on the ears of the incredulous. Again, that any family would permit his children to suffer—actually cry for bread—while one had a team and wagon, is as absurd as any of the other statements of this extraordinary story. We guess this is all the product of a melting imagination. Possibly there might be a little beer in the reporter's fancies. Barring the discrepancies the story is a very good one.

LENTEN SERVICES.—From the *Churchman* is learned that the rector of Trinity church, Portland, proposes to hold evening services during Lent, at 4 P. M., on every week day but Friday and Saturday; with the litany on Friday morning at 10, and evening services as usual on Friday at 7. He proposes to present a course of sermons on Sunday evenings, on the Epidemics of the Church of Christianity. These sermons will be delivered as follows: 1st Sunday, the argument from design; 2d Sunday, the argument from law; 3d Sunday, the argument from historical monuments; 4th Sunday, the argument from the difficulties which Christianity had to overcome in the beginning; 5th Sunday, the conversion of St. Paul. The Easter offering in this church will be for church indebtedness, and it is hoped that confirmation will be administered on Easter evening.

A COMPLAINT.—We were called upon yesterday by a gentleman who thought it should be said, as a rebuke to the boasted Christian civilization of this city, that a few days ago the only child of a family in the southern part of the city died with diphtheria, and that messengers were sent to several neighbors for assistance in preparing the bod for burial, but in every instance the parties applied to refused to go into the house of mourning, and that the bereaved father was compelled to dress his own child for the grave, while those who were his pretened friends in health stood aloof and came not near. The plaintiff for the hell, our informant says, was one of many families without children, and he deems that their expressed fears of contagion were attributable to a lack of that humanity which should be felt by all on such occasions.

MODEL OF THE LOCKS.—Under the personal supervision of Maj. Bolton, the chief engineer of this district, is having a perfect model made of the proposed locks at the Cascades. The model is being constructed of wood and metal, and when finished will be fourteen feet long. In every minute detail it will be a *fac simile* of the locks as they are to be constructed according to the plans and specifications. The gates, machinery, etc., are to be manipulated in precisely the same way with the model as with the real works, and thus the whole *modus operandi* can be practically demonstrated. Maj. Bolton is assisted in the construction of the model by a carpenter, and he expects to have it ready for operating within a month. The work is very intricate and therefore proceeds slowly.

TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Wednesday afternoon Sheriff Jeffery took two more prisoners to be penitentiary and turned them over to the custody of Superintendent Burch. Ah Hing, a native of the flowery land, was one of the prisoners, and Charles Harris the other. Harris was convicted of larceny and sentenced for one year, and Ah Hing for steal ing an umbrella out of a store, valued at $1.50, got one year. This morning three more are to receive sentence—Ah Jack and Ah Gang, convicted of assault with a deadly weapon, and Yen Yon of larceny from a store. These three persons, together with Frank O'Connor, who was sentenced yesterday, will make a quartette of recruits. All four will probably be taken up to Salem this afternoon.

A. M. S.—The Amateur Musical Society contemplate giving a series of two subscription concerts, the first of which will be given on Friday evening, March 15th. The amount of subscription has been fixed at $2 50. This will entitle the subscriber and lady friend to admission to both concerts. It will be the aim of the society to make these concerts a successful, if not more so, than their previous efforts. The orchestra will be strengthened by all the available talent in the city. Among the selections for the first concert will be performed the beautiful and descriptive composition of "Traumbilder," (dream picture,) by Ljubjew, with all the proper effect. Lovers of music are promised a rare treat.

REV. MR. ABLE.—In the New York *Churchman* is found the following reference to a clergyman now on his way to this coast. The resignation of the Rev. Mr. Able of Lebanon, as dean of the convocation, because of his contemplated removal from the diocese, was reluctantly accepted, and resolutions were adopted expressive of sincere regret at the loss of one so highly esteemed and justly valued, with earnest utterances of good wishes in his behalf, as he enters upon a new field of labor within the jurisdiction of Bishop Morris. Mr. Able sailed from New York on the 16th of February, in the new steamer *Oregon*, and may be expected here about the 20th or 25th of April.

GEN. HOWARD HEARD FROM.—Col. H. Clay Wood received a letter by the last steamer from Gen. Howard, who was then at San Francisco. The letter was dated Feb. 18th, and the writer said that he and Capt. Slade had experienced a very rough passage between Portland and San Francisco, that he (Gen. Howard) had met Gen. McDowell and had a pleasant interview. It was Gen. Howard's expectation to start for Washington on the following day provided the high stage of water in the Sacramento river did not interrupt railroad communication. He expected to arrive at his destination last Monday, Feb. 25th.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CTION AND COMMISSION

OSCAR KILBOURN,

TION AND COMMISS ON MERCH

Corner First and Pine Streets.

lar Sale Days, Wednesdays a Saturdays.

LL PURCHASE AND SELL REAL EST

Merchandise Furniture etc.

neral assortment of Merchandise at p

WANTS.

WANTED

OND HAND FURNITURE, FOR W

ighest price will be paid Address P O

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

OD ROOMS ON SECOND STREET

de next door to Salmon can be had

rates. Good neighborhood, and conv

y

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR R

Inquire at the corner of Fourth and

USE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE

sale. Apply to GILMAN & IRVIN

Auctioneers

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.

TTAGE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

omable House contains seven rooms

Bay window and Conservatory

n surrounding house choice fruit

ntal trees, shrubbery flowers etc. shop

d and fine view Parties meaning

address for particulars P O Box 428

FOR SALE.

IRE CABLE, SIZE FROM ½ INCH

inches, any length Apply at Stark St.

dian KNOTT ST

FOR SALE.

ACRES OF LAND IN WASHINGTON

ty 10 miles from Portland 15 acres

on, 10 acres Beaver Dam, easily

watered. Terms, $1100 $500 cash, bal

A pair of horses and other stock

ess A. H. WASS, Portland P O.

CHEAP HOMESTEADS.

E UNDERSIGNED HA ING FURNISH

large number of Lots and Blocks in

ion to East Portland at a great sacri

prepared to dispose of the same at a v

on terms to suit purchasers. This pro

y desirably and eligibly situated for

, being within convenient distance

Street Ferry, and in a very healthful

particulars apply to W F ALLEN

Sheldon's hard ware store, 1 street, bet

Oregon

ARMSTRONG FARM FOR SALE

G ACRES BEING THE REMAINDE

ion of this well known improved

original Homestead tract) in Yamhill co

es from Dayton, Lafayette St. Joseph

ville. House, large Barn and other

s. Title perfect and guaranteed

ers.—one third cash; balance on long

er cent interest Apply to E G

le for owners 33 First street Portland

PRIVATE BOARDING.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

ENISHED ROOMS WITH OR W

Board. Inquire on Second, bet Mad

son, opp Congregational Church.

MONEY TO LOAN.

GOLD COIN! GOLD COIN!

TO $5000, EIGHT TO NINE PE

and Dollars, to be secured by

security property, will be loaned in su

from $1000, on reasonable terms. Apply

W. STRONG, Detroit, Builder

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLYMPIC CLUB.

NNUAL MEETING FOR ELECTI

Officers of the Olympic Club, will be

rooms of the Club on Wednesday, Feb. 27,

ween the hours from 2 P M to 5 P M.

O F PAXTON, Sec

F. G. STEWART

OODS BOUGHT FOR THE PUBLIC TH

will obtain best repair Clocks in any

ented, at No. 1 West Leave orders at

Morrison Street.

SMALLPOX.

AVING RECEIVED A NEW SUPP

genuine vaccine Vaccine matter, I

Vaccinate from 8 to 5 P M every day

should miss this opportunity, as

ipox are reported. DR. R. J. PRIC

129 First st, Montgomery Block

NOTICE.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A

of stockholders in the Camp Creek Gold

Silver Mining Company will be

Law office of Thomas N. Strong, Esq

an's Building in the city of Portland,

on the 8th of March, 1878 at 7 o'clock

the consideration of important business

MARK A. BELL, Sec

REMOVED.

DR. POHL, HOMEOPATHIC PHY

has removed to corner Ash and First

Pittock's Drug Store, entrance on Ash

Street.—From 10 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 P

2 P. M.

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE S

MR. JAMES STEELE of Portland, Or

only person authorized to act as agent for

transaction of business in Oregon and

on Territory J B MONTEITH

January 15, 1878 feb9d

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO

late firm of Hackney & Co. are

quested to call at once and settle

accounts until March 1, will be

the hands of a Collector.

HACKNEY & STE

Portland, Feb. 20, 1878.

CANYON CREEK LAUNDR

OFFICES—Lemline's Cigar Store, and

& Speck's. Washing promptly return

Satisfaction guaranteed

BLANK BOOKS

AT

K. GILL & CO'S

75 First Street.

JAMES H. KOONTZ

Umatilla, Oregon

RWARDING & CO MI

MERCHANT.

RATES REDUCED

ages, per ton...

rage and Forwarding. Particular

Large Fire-Proof Warehouse for storage

Also, dealer in

W GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCE

Hardware and

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

(Established in 1853.)

Mark Goods, care J H. K

J H KOONTZ

feb2p

L HIBBARD

G. L. HIBBARD & CO

porters Manufacturers & Wholesale D

OTS, SHOES, RUBBERS & FE

No. 23 Front, bet. Pine and Ash

PORTLAND OR.

GREAT INVENTI

Lockwood's Portable Steam

HE BEST COOKING UTENSIL E

vented Burning and flavor impa

sible and the juices and fruits retained

ns, Custards, Oatmeal Puddings, Ric

fection All who have cooking to

one Manufactured and for sale by

ail by M K KHIES & SON, corner of

lor Street Portland Oregon

ale

J. L. GEORGE, Cut

WARRANTED RAZORS SCISSORS

Knives and all kinds of Cutlery

ds sold and made to order Cutting

azor Scissors and any Cutlery

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REV. MR. ADLE.—In the New York *Church* Union is found the following reference to a clergyman now on his way to this coast: "The resignation of the Rev Mr Adle of Lebanon, as dean of the convocation because of his contemplated removal from the diocese was reluctantly accepted, and resolutions were adopted expressive of sincere regret at the loss of one so highly esteemed and justly valued with earnest utterances of good wishes in his behalf, as he enters upon a new field of labor within the jurisdiction of Bishop Morris." Mr. Adle sailed from New York on the 16th of February, in the new steamer *Oregon*, and may be expected here about the 20th or 25th of April.

GEN. HOWARD HEARD FROM.—Col H. Clay Wood received a letter by the last steamer from Gen. Howard, who was then at San Francisco. The letter was dated Feb 18th and the writer said that he and Capt Sladen had experienced a very rough passage between Portland and San Francisco that he (Gen Howard) had met Gen McDowell and had a pleasant interview. It was Gen Howard's expectation to start for Washington on the following day provided the high stage of water in the Sacramento river did not interrupt railroad communication. He expected to arrive at his destination next Monday, Feb 25th.

THIEF AND ACCOMPLICE.—The case of State vs James Murphy, indicted for assault with a dangerous weapon was on trial in the state circuit court yesterday. The trial consumed a good portion of the day, and during its progress a number of witnesses were examined. After argument by the opposing counsel the case was submitted to the jury and a verdict of acquittal was soon rendered. Defendant was at once discharged and his bonds exonerated.

COUNTY TAXES.—To use the exact language of Sheriff Jeffery — the county taxes are coming in very slow if not a good deal slower. Only about one third has been paid in at the office. March will be a lively month with the sheriff and his deputy as all unpaid taxes will be declared delinquent early in April.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—The friends of Rev. Wm Roberts will be pained to learn he has been lying for more than a week dangerously sick at his residence in this city. A complication with an old difficulty which has troubled him for years seriously threatened his life.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A telegram from Jefferson received yesterday announced the sudden death of Jas Crawl at noon. He was head miller in Corbitt & Madleys flouring mill. At 9 o'clock in the morning he was last seen alive.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

MUSICAL SOCIABLE.—The Congregational Ladies' Society will give a musical sociable at the residence of S. D. Smith, corner of Morrison and Fourth streets. Following programme will be observed. Music (instrumental) tableau, (vocal) "Fleur des Alpes" tableau from the Merchant of Venice 'Close the Casements' music instrumental piano and violin tableau, "Barber Shop in Brittany," music (vocal), "Beautiful Isle of the Sea" music (vocal). Let Me Like a Soldier Fall' tableau, from Himale, music (instrumental), tableau, Night and Morning, sale of Caucasian beauties.

K. OF P. BALL.—One of the most successful and enjoyable *affair du saison*, though a rather stereotyped expression, best describes the first grand ball given under the auspices of the order of Knights of Pythias in this city at Turn Halle last night. A more fashionable and numerous assemblage is seldom witnessed in social circles, and the gathering may be truthfully designated 'eminently select.' The ladies were richly attired and with more than the characteristic neatness and taste so universal with the fair sex of the metropolis. The gentlemen were faultless in broadcloth and kids, and conspicuous among them were the Knights, decked in all their bravery of uniform, with brilliant sashes and dangling rapiers, lending to the scene a pleasant feature, which otherwise it would not have possessed. The various committees, to which was trusted the management of the ball, spared no pains to secure to all a full measure of enjoyment and the music furnished on this occasion was so good as to merit and receive general approval. Those who participated in the festivities speak in terms of unqualified praise of the pleasure experienced, and cordially unite in hoping that, though the first social affair given by this deservedly popular organization, it is the forerunner of a long series of equally joyous gatherings which shall assuredly follow. The benevolent societies of the city have secured an enviable reputation for the successful manner in conducting their social celebrations, and in the future as well as in the past, we may safely predict for the Knights of Pythias a prominent and leading position in the ranks of these orders.

BRIEF NOTES.

March.

Minstrels to night.

Eggs and fish will soon be a popular diet.

Steamer *City of Chester* due here to morrow.

There 42 prisoners confined in the county jail.

Motion day to morrow in the state circuit court.

What have you got to say about the weather now?

Only three cases disposed of yesterday in police court.

Mrs A S Cross is lying at her residence in this city quite ill.

Capt. Jack, the poet scout will take a benefit next Tuesday evening.

Reception party this evening at the residence of Hon H. W Corbett.

Those who ventured out last evening in sinectively muttered 'Wild was the Night.'

In a dramatic sense the 'Black Crook' will be one of the greatest attractions ever brought to Portland.

The steamer *Idaho* which will sail hence to morrow evening will carry letter and paper mail. The public will bear this in mind.

Rev R Brady of the Presbyterian denomination, will soon start for his future field as a missionary to Alaska. At present he is a guest of Dr Lindsley's.

Barney Morris, a resident of East Portland stole a spirit level and a trowel from a brick mason, and has been sentenced to the county jail for 60 days therefor.

For the accommodation of East Portlanders who desire to attend the minstrel performance to night the large ferry boat will make regular trips until midnight.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Attention is called to the card of Theo Kugler, teacher of piano, organ and violin.

Capt J R Wiley has opened a new grocery store on Third street between A and Ash. Give Joe a call.

John E Foster & Co forwarding and commission merchants at Umatilla, make an important announcement in another column.

Messrs Gilman & Irvin will hold a special auction sale of furnishing goods, hats, hosiery etc, to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Do not fail to attend the sale.

That enterprising firm John Cran & Co announce that they have just received a new and magnificent stock of goods. In price and variety they will not be surpassed. Ladies, take notice and give him an early call.

WEATHER REPORT.

Received at the United States signal office in this city, February 28, 1878.

AT 4 32 A. M.

Station.	Bar	Ther	Wind	Rain	Remarks
Portland	29 86	36	N	00	Rocky
Olympia	29 80	35	S	00	Foggy
Roseburg	29 85	40	W	02	Cloudy
Red Bluff	29 88	48	0	07	Lt Rain
Sacramento	29 84	48	SE	01	Fair

AT 1 32 P. M.

Portland	29 86	57	SE	00	Clear
Olympia	29 75	53	SW	00	Fair
Roseburg	29 86	51	W	.00	Cloudy
Red Bluff	29 90	61	W	01	Fair
Sacramento	29 85	52	N	00	Cloudy

AT 7 40 P. M.

Portland	29 88	51	S	0	Lt Rain
Olympia	29 78	47	SW	0	Lt Rain
Roseburg	29 91	50	SW	0	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30 07	49	SE	0	Fair
Sacramento	30 08	51	0	0	Clear

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Ah Bong, larceny defendant discharged. French Joe drunk and disorderly, $10 un paid. Joan Mendes drunk and disorderly bail forfeited.

Call and see Frank Barnes to day. He has something good for your appetite.

Barnes of the Central Market has added material y to his arrangements. Call.

Ruching from 12½ cents per yard upwards at the cheap store Mrs Chas Tichner's 126 First street opposite Oregon Furniture Sales room.

Gem pictures 24 for 50 cents and all other sizes in proportion. Children's pictures taken in one second. Gallery opposite postoffice Portland. Branch of Wing & Allen, S F.

On and after March 1st go to Gus Miller the Humorist Stark street between First and Second for the first choice lot of Grimbrinns brewery lager beer. Also Wernhard's beer on draft.

Abell the photographer is doing a land office business. His work is splendid.

For masquerade suits and masks of all kinds at lowest prices, go to Mrs Chas Tichner's 126 First street opposite Oregon Furniture salesroom. Send stamp for price list.

AMUSEMENTS

IN THE DEPTH OF DESPAIR.—Capt Jack Crawford the poet scout will recite some of his original poems during the entertainments of the Progress Minstrels in full panic dress. At the matinee Capt Jack will recite his beautiful temperance poem entitled "Mothers Prayers." It is highly spoken of and found to contain the life of the poet scout.

FOUR OF THE WORST.—This Friday evening Lent's Dramatic Company will play The Fair of the World at Brant's hall Vancouver. Only on performance will be given. The piece will be produced with all the original scenery properties costumes etc with the following cast: Vanda Miss Henrietta Osborne. Yeska Miss Addie Rodgers. Nance Mrs Lulu Imlaud. Phileas Fogg Edward Lent. Jean Lassport Mr A Imbault. Chin Lin Mr O Howard. J J Bennett. J H Johnson. Detonoga J McConnell. Obadiah Jesse Walters. The company will go thence to Astoria for two nights only returning to Portland Wednesday next to attend the rehearsals for the grand spectacular drama "Black Crook."

PROGRESS MINSTREL CLUB.—This evening the Progress Minstrel club which was recently organized in this city will make their first appearance at New Market Theater in a choice selection of negro minstrelsy and vocal music. Music will be furnished by the Northwestern String Band which announcement is a sufficient guaranty that it will be all that can be desired. Part first will consist of a grand overture by the orchestra, medley chorus, comic and sentimental songs, jokes, conundrums etc in which will appear Mr Wilson W P Dale J Buchanan Mr Johnson C Abrahams and G Buchanan. The part will conclude with Brannigans Band by J Sherwood and the full company. Part second will be composed of a Lecture on Astronomy by Wilson doubleshot and dance by Messrs Kelly and Dougherty a ballad by Mr Geo Buchanan and the Ethiopian sketch, entitled 'You Don't Say So' in which will appear W P Dale and Joe Sherwood. In part third Mr Fred Gere will give a recitation C B Bailey will favor the audience with Teutonic duets negrosities' Messrs Buchanan and Johnson will render the famil iar duet Larboard Watch and Messrs Norris and J Buchanan will appear in a double clog. The performance will conclude with the ludicrous burlesque 'Texas Joe' the cast of which will include Wilson Sherwood Genjol nson and Dale. Rehearsals have been held almost nightly for the past week and there is every reason to predict that these aspirants for burnt cork notoriety will acquit themselves creditably and give a very enjoyable entertainment.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SALEM.

A correspondent writing from the capital sends the following:

The dramatic entertainment given at Reed's opera house by the Ladies' Guild of St. Paul's church, proved a crowning success, both dramatically and pecuniarily—every character being excellently represented and winning to the performers well deserved laurels. Long before the hour for raising the curtain, the opera house began to fill with the elite wealth and aristocracy of our capital city and soon every orchestra chair was filled, as well as many of the rear benches, many towards the last having to seek refuge in the gallery in order to obtain "seeing room."

"My Brother's Keeper," an interesting little drama in three acts having for its moral, Honesty and Industry the best Policy" was well brought forward and noted throughout, eliciting frequent applause. Mr. Geo Belt, in the roll of "Scraps" could hardly be improved upon. Miss Ella Melson proved herself a true and faithful "Brother's Keeper"—many in the audience wishing themselves the brother. Mr. Ed Hoyt as a devil-may care young gentleman fond of billiards and the "tiger," acquitted himself with distinction. Mr R Kelly member of the Goose Neck Club," was irresistably comical. All, how ever, acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. During the interlude, Miss Jennie Griswold recited "The Awakening of Festus" in a most self possessing and graceful manner, at the conclusion of which, she was vociferously encored. Being recalled she gave the "Charcoal Man" displaying a great command of vocal intonation that only could be acquired by high and careful training of the voice. Miss Laura Adams followed with a couple of remarkably fine solos on the piano, receiving well deserved applause.

The farce of "The Duchess of Dublin," which concluded the evening's entertainment, kept the audience in a continual outburst of mirth the make up being in perfect harmony with the piece. So ended one of the most pleasant entertainments of the season and one that will be pleasantly recalled to mind in time to come. It is to be hoped that circumstances will permit of its being repeated ere Lent begins.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

[Advocate and Sentinel.]

The Sabbath school at Lee Chapel is reviving and maintaining a very hopeful interest.

A very interesting Sabbath school is held in Stevens' addition in the Livermore school house.

A series of meetings have been in progress during this week at Mt Tabor, and will be continued over the quarterly meeting.

Quarterly meeting will be held at Mt Tabor on next Saturday and Sabbath. Rev P. M Starr, the presiding elder, is expected to be present.

The Sabbath school at Mt Tabor under the superintendency of Mr Jason Royal is enjoying a season of unprecedented prosperity both in members and interest in the exercises of the school.

The second quarterly meeting services for East Portland will be held Saturday and Sabbath. Services to commence on Saturday evening at 7 P M. Rev J H Fairchild P E, will officiate.

PASSENGER LIST.

The steamer *City of Chester* which sailed from San Francisco for this port Wednesday, brings the following passengers:

S Redlich & wf,
A D Walch,
W J Clarke,
W Bybee & 2 dghtr,
Mrs Connelly,
C A Plummer,
F Beckaw,
Wm Schenck,
S F Henderson,
Mrs R H Ford,
J Whitner, wf & 5 ch,
F H Marsh,
H C Leonard,
John Daré,
Sam Lowenstein,
Miss McMahon,
Miss L Chapman,
W T Shannahan,
E J Dehart,
A Hinds,
J Michels & wf,
Mrs A J Birt & 2 ch in,
S Brinkenhoff and wf,
J Forsythe, wf and 2 ch ns,
C A Neale,
J W Redington,
A A Cohen,
L Hegard & wf,
Mrs C Hurd,
A Waltz,
W Dalton,
H W Ingeonor & fy,
Mrs F Simpson & 2 ch,
W Atwood,
G W Phelps,
J R Agnew, wf & ch,
J Blum,
J W Morrow,
W Gunley & wf,
H Williams,
Mrs J Webster & str,
W Lee & dghtr,
Mrs G C Roderick & ch,
W B Wright,
Miss V C Winstin,
M W Levison and wf,
R H Ford.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY, February 28 1878.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—SHATTUCK J.

State of Oregon vs Moy Lake—Indictment for grand larceny. Defendant pleads guilty.

State of Oregon vs Wm M Miller—verdict of not guilty.

State of Oregon vs Gow Yam—verdict of guilty. Bridges set for time to pass sentence.

B S Kearney, juror excused until Monday next.

Antone Melly, a native of Switzerland admitted to citizenship.

State of Oregon vs Frank O'Connor sentenced to the penitentiary for one year to commence at the expiration of his former sentence.

Ten days were allowed until Wednesday morning to plead to the indictment.

State of Oregon vs James Murphy—cause tried and submitted.

Owing to the obstinacy of the following jurors the jury could not agree:

There seems to be but little chance for their discharge.

Three days were spent passing upon the case.

And it is reported even after that

Oh Col Oh Col cease for to roam

Have em pass round the hat again and then start home.

Mrs B A Owens M D Office and residence, east side First street between Yamhill and Taylor. Special attention given to Women and Children complaints. Also gives Medicated Vapor Baths combined with Electricity in treating Rheumatism and Chronic Diseases.

Dr Adams Medical and Surgical Institute at Hood River is now open. Chronic diseases of every description are being treated with astonishing results. Do not throw away money on experiments, but go to Hood River and get cured. Board and treatment per week $20 board without treatment, $8 invariably in advance.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.

A MAN WAYLAID AND BEATEN ALMOST TO DEATH BY TWO MASKED MEN—THE VICTIM DESPERATELY INJURED—HE IDENTIFIES HIS ASSAILANTS—ONE OF THEM ARRESTED—THE VICTIM NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE—THE OTHER ASSAILANT ARRESTED—THE VICTIM CONFINED TO HIS BED—QUINTELA DIES.

To Mr T A McBride of St Helens we are indebted for the following particulars of a most shocking and outrageous affair which occurred near that place.

On the evening of February 20th about 9 o'clock Mr C L Wheeler was found near the house of Mr Jas D Adams fell to the ground from a great loss of exhaustion. Upon being released he revived and stated that he had been waylaid by two masked men who stopped him on the road and after sending him away a short distance and telling him he'd taken his money from him and left him for dead was found by Major Adams at whose house he was staying. On being taken home he stated that he was lying but continued conscious until about four o'clock next morning when he became insensible and died on the afternoon of the 26th. Justice of the peace acting as coroner summoned a jury of injuest who found substantially the following facts and further that there was good reason to believe that a man named Eldridge and some unknown parties were the persons committing the offence.

This shocking and in some respects mysterious affair has produced intense excitement in St Helens and the authorities are determined to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

Mr Wheeler was very well known in Portland having formerly been keeper of the White House and at present traveling agent for the Howe Sewing Machine Company.

INDICTMENTS AND CONVICTIONS.

Up to the present date the following persons have been indicted convicted and sentenced in the state circuit court at the present term:

Lawrence Isley larceny from a store sentenced to the penitentiary for the period of 4 years.

Charles Jones grand larceny sentenced 5 years.

Thomas Gray larceny from a store sentenced 1 year.

Lon Sing larceny from a store sentenced 2 years.

John P Ward robbery, sentenced 5 years.

Frank O'Connor, larceny from a store, sentenced 2 years.

Frank O Connor larceny from a store sentenced to state's prison for one year to take effect on the expiration of his former sentence.

Thomas Harris larceny from a store sentenced 1 year.

Wm Clark burglary sentenced 2 years.

Ah Hing larceny sentenced 1 year.

Charles Gaul, petty larceny sentenced to 40 days in the county jail.

Ah Jack, petty larceny sentenced to the county jail for 40 days.

THE TERRITORIES.

On Tuesday morning Paul Loerber who attempted to take his own life at Seattle by shooting one day last week died.

Seattle *Dispatch*: The farming lands in Snohomish and Whatcom counties are being rapidly settled up by immigrants, chiefly from the prairie states.

A colony to settle in Washington territory is organizing in Sonoma county, Cal. Accounts are was to leave about the 20th February to secure a location for the colony.

In view of the increased rates in the Oregon steamships the Pacific Mail Company have gone back to the old rates on the Sound and Victoria route namely $30 in the cabin and $10 in the steerage.

Seattle *Intelligencer*: The spring legislature of the Cassiar mines has begun again in good earnest and the steamers are taking up big loads. The *California* took up 112 passengers and 375 tons of freight last week and yesterday the old *Otter* went up from Victoria with 87 white passengers 22 Indians and 75 tons of freight.

The Seattle *Intelligencer* grumbles about the location of the line of the Northern Pacific rail road on the south side of the Columbia river. Such this condition has been accepted by the N P R R Co it looks like an unreasonable concession to the claims of political influence. It wears too much the look of a matter of bargain and sale to be altogether satisfactory.

The Champion Tramp.

[From the St Louis Republican.]

They have caught a queer tramp in the Suffolk county poorhouse at Yaphank. He is a stalwart man of forty with full sandy beard and a square lower jaw. He came tramping to the poorhouse and asked for food and lodging. They gave him three square meals and a bed and in the morning asked him to tramp on. He refused to go, said he intended to stay, but was opposed to work—in fact wouldn't work for anybody. He was a doctor but got tired of his profession and quit practice. Then his wife worked for him until she worked herself to death and then he tramped. Believing that work wasn't healthy he had resolved never to work any more. His mind was fully made up to that subject. He did not want to steal and he had to live. A poorhouse was the place he was looking for. The poorhouse keepers told him that if he stayed there he would have to work. He thought not. No, no work for him under any circumstances. They put him in a dark cell for twenty four hours to break him to a sense of his lonelyness and isolation, feeding him moderately. They piled him with the labor question wouldn't work. Forty eight hours darkness and stillness among dungeon rats, they say generally brings em to work. No more work for him. He told them they might as well try to make an oyster make a speech as to make him work. So the days passed until the cell door of darkness and silence and rats. They could not wet up his appetite for work. Then they sent a doctor in to interview him on the situation, examine into the state of his health—mental and physical and quiz him on his knowledge of the *materia medica*. The doctor found the man serene perfectly healthy in mind and body and he moreover proved himself a physician by answering correctly all the professional questions put to him. He was a stumper. They had never before met a case of darkness that forty eight hours of or forced stillness and darkness and silence would not bring to a reaction. They took him out and put a hoe in his hand. He dropped the hoe. They tried to make him follow a plow. He dropped in the furrow. So they turned him loose among the other paupers, and did him useful in lecturing them on morals and giving them good advice. His name is Henry Clark.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence explains itself:

PORTLAND Feb 26 1878

CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD—Appreciating fully your able and energetic efforts to produce your dramas of Life on the Plains during the past week, and being aware of the circumstances which prevented you from doing so in a proper manner we the undersigned citizens of Portland and fellow comrades in arms would most respectfully tender to you a complimentary benefit to be place where and when you may deem most advisable and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to make said benefit a success.

J A Chapman, W H H Lusa,
Van B Linebaugh, C F Woods U S A,
H B Oatman, I F Evans,
Jos Sears, H C Woods U S A,
C W Knowles, A Weber,
Jos Buchtel, John Buchanan,
Ward Stevens, H T Babbie U S A.

PORTLAND Feb 27 1878

J A CHAPMAN VAN DELINEBAUGH H B OATMAN AND OTHERS—*Gentlemen*: Your letter of the 26th inst in hand and in reply I can only say that I accept your kind offer and thank you with all my heart. I would name this evening, March 5th as the time and Justice Lamp as the place for said benefit. I would also state that I must positively decline all volunteers in the line, the very best talent in the city have already volunteered to appear on the occasion and I shall therefore be enabled to give to those who may favor me with their presence an entertainment at worthy of your patronage. Again thanking you I remain your most obedient servant.

J W CRAWFORD "Capt Jack."

Senate resolution and the passage of the state bill for the relief of ex-grand and past grand officers of the I O of Odd Fellows, for sale in all parts of the city by W J Vaughan, 84 First street, Portland.

Dr R F Price, 120 First Street Portland, Oregon.

Dr R F Price, graduate of a German university devotes special attention to the treatment of chronic diseases, whatever their nature may be, particularly those of a *delicate* character. Ladily affections quickly cured. *Medicines* stored for the relief of ladies out of town. *Diplomas and testimonials* open for inspection. *No flattery. No quackery. No deception.*

HOW A WOMAN CAN BE A LADY.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

Wilfulness in a girl, though harmless is yet dangerous. It is a thing which girls cannot afford to indulge in. Delicacy is a thing which cannot be found. No art can restore to the grape its bloom. Familiarity without love without confidence without regard is destructive to all that makes women exalting and ennobling. It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady. Good breeding is good sense. Bad manners in woman is immorality. Awkwardness may be remarkable. Bashfulness is constitutional. Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances. All can be condoned. And do not banish man or woman from the amenities of their kind. But self possessed unsmirking obstinate, too much firmness and with an aggressive coarseness of demeanor may be reckoned as the most deplorable condition in which a woman can be found. It is as true for a woman to be lectured on her manners. It is a bitter shame that they need it. Women are the umpires of society. It is they to whom all mooted points should be referred. To be a lady is more than to be a prince. A lady is always so in her own right inalienably worthy of respect. To a lady prince and peasant alike how. To not be restrained do not have impulses that need restraint. Do not wish to force yourself into society unsought. Feel different. Be such that you confer honor. Carry yourself loftily that men shall look up to you for reward, not in rebuke. The natural sentiment of man toward woman is reverence. He loses a larger means of grace when he is obliged to account her a being to be trained into propriety. A man's ideal is not wounded when a woman fails in worldly wisdom. But if in grace in tact in sentiment in delicacy in kindness, if she should be found wanting he receives an inward hurt more galling to his nature than if he himself was the victim. A thorough lady will always accustom herself to the surroundings of her present condition. An ignorant woman will turn up her nose in haughty disdain at things which the lady will bear simply because to make a remark would be wounding to others' feelings. This the true lady will at all times avoid. She would much rather suffer herself than to be the cause of inflicting pain upon others.

DR. WOOD'S MARVELOUS CURES.

A Prominent Citizen of Washington County Cured by Magnetism.

HIS CERTIFICATE WRITTEN A MONTH AFTER TREATMENT.

FOREST GROVE Feb 20, 1878

To whom it may concern: I wish to state that about four years ago last fall I became partially paralyzed in the middle fingers of my left hand. About one year after the same fingers of the right hand became similarly afflicted which half portion continued to extend up my arms and in about three years reached my shoulders, but it did not prevent me from laboring but during the fourth year annoyed me very much and finally the disease formed a connection between my shoulders with death like coldness, and in December last the same sensations set in in my legs which extended up my leg into my hips. On the 9th of January last I visited Dr C M Wood, magnetic physician of Portland and after receiving assurances of relief I submitted and after receiving a seven treatments at his hands I was discharged and now feel that I am entirely relieved of those symptoms and in fact I feel that I am in better health now than I have been in twelve years. Respectfully, T M HINES.

A Marvelous Case of Asthma by Magnetism.

PORTLAND, Or., Dec 3 1875

As Dr Wood is a stranger in Oregon, and having personally known him in Wisconsin, I take this opportunity to say that as a Magnetic Physician he has no equal in the Western States. He operated at my hotel in Bloomington, Wis., and wrought many wonderful cures of chronic diseases. A persons he me well knows. I would also state that I have been a great sufferer from asthma) for one year and a half, it being impossible at times to breathe while in a reclining position, and much of last time was obliged to sit up in my chair all night in order to get my breath. I have tried everything to no purpose, until Dr Wood came to Portland and treated me, and I can now say that I can breathe perfectly free and feel and act like a new man. I have gained twelve pounds of flesh in the last two weeks and am still gaining. I may be referred to at my store, corner of Second and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

G W HARGER.

Dr Wood cures the following diseases. Chronic Liver Complaint, Disease of the kidneys, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Spinal Complaints, Pains in the Side, Back, Shoulders, Hips and Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Chronic and Acute, Female Diseases and Irregularities, Sore and Weak Eyes, Deafness, Ringing in the Head, Bronchial Affections, Chronic Catarrh and General Debility, caused by any of the above afflictions.

Office—North west corner of Third and Morrison streets, Portland.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

Dr Souville Mathieu the eminent French physician whose wonderful cures have appeared in our columns will benefit the people of Walla Walla W T and vicinity with his wonderful instrument called The Paris Spirometer, which we know has cured several hundreds in our state. That instrument conveys medicated inhalations direct to the seat of disease. This wonderful instrument is a blessing to mankind and a credit to his name. We recommend the Doctor very highly to the afflicted

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1878.

January and May Again.

New York Evening Post.

Away up in Third avenue, resides a gentlemen who has baked bread, large and small, for three generations of New Yorkers. He is over 86 years of age, but still hale and hearty, remarkably so for one of his advanced years. He believes he will live to wear the crown of a century upon his frosty brow, and makes all his calculations accordingly. He has never yet said die.

His last wife (he has had four) died five years ago, since which time he has made his home with a maiden daughter, living on a street running off the avenue, who, as she was supporting herself, and as the father persistently neglected to reimburse her for his daily support, was so unfilial as to be willing that he should leave her.

Within a block of the old gentleman's bakery was a buxom milliner, as beautiful a milliner as ever covered the frame of a bonnet, who was fighting destiny single-handed. She was 22 years of age, and was an acute woman and full of business. On this lady the ancient baker had been casting the eyes of love for over a year, and the milliner knew it. What woman lives who does not know when a man is attracted? She knew it was not for nothing that the old baker left his shop for hers—it was not for nothing that he had laid at her feet, or rather upon her counter, the choicest products of his art; seed cakes meant something, and pound cake was expressive. Nor was she averse to all this. She was a woman of business, and she investigated. She found that he did own the building in which his establishment was located, and she determined that when he offered his hand in place of seed-cakes, she would accept it. For, she reasoned to herself, "He cannot live always. A man of 83 years of age must, in the course of nature, soon go hence, and then I shall have the building. Farewell, rents; farewell, land orcs. His shop will be my shop, and that building will marry me to a younger and better man, and my days will be peaceful forever."

Further investigation, however, revealed to her the alarming fact that the house was mortgaged for more than it was worth, as was the machinery, stock in trade, delivery wagons, horses, harness, in fact everything the old gentleman possessed.

She shuddered as she thought of the precipice she had been so near to, and drew back in alarm. Her love cooled and she determined that, while she would smile and accept his fourty offerings as long as he chose to offer, there was no marry for her. That was the kind of a milliner she was.

But one day a new light beamed upon her. A friend to her in confidence that the old gentleman, though embarrassed in his business, was a prudent old file, and had always kept his life insured; that to her certain knowledge he had two life insurance policies, each for $10,000. This she knew for she had seen them time and again.

Again the milliner cogitated. Twenty thousand dollars of life insurance! That was good enough. He would support her while he lived, and when Azrael should wave his wing over him, and he should join the innumerable procession of bakers who are on the other shore, she could either live on the money or use it in clearing off the incumberances on the building. She decided to let the building go, and set up for a capitalist on the money, and renewed her sweetness to her ancient admirer.

Finally, he proposed and was accepted. The children did not raise the absurd row that the Lord children did; on the contrary, quite the reverse, especially the maiden daughter who had been boarding him. They thought it quite the proper thing that he should marry. There was nothing like an affectionate wife to soothe the declining years of an aged baker, and they cited any number of cases to show that disparity in years was not an insuperable bar to happiness. The children all blessed their father, and hoped for many returns of the day, and all that sort of thing.

They were married quietly, and took up their abode in the milliner's house temporarily, and were very happy.

But Thursday morning, at precisely 8 o'clock, at their frugal breakfast, the happy wife cleared her throat with a pleasant cough—one of those apologetic coughs that has no consumption behind it—and remarked:

"My dear, have you ever thought that death was inevitable? that it comes to king and peasant alike? and that it casts its black shadow on palace and cot, on happy home and dungeon dark?"

"My darling, the truthfulness of your remark is only equaled by the poetic expression. The thought has occurred to me."

"My love, has it ever occurred to you that in life we are in debt, and that he who truly loves will take every precaution to provide for those he leaves behind him to grapple with a cold and unsympathizing world?"

"Sweetness, I have laid awake nights over that conundrum."

"Ange, you have two insurance policies of $10,000 each. Hope of my future would it not be well to have them made over, as it were to me, so that if you should wrench my heart and cast a shadow over my future by deceasing before I do, I could at least have something on which to drag out a miserable and entirely unhappy existence as I join you on the golden shore?"

"My love, I have two insurance policies each for $10,000."

"They are in—"

"What companies, my love?"

"Be calm, Angelina, dear, be calm. One of them is in—"

"What?"

"The American popular, and the other is the Security."

"Both broken!"

"Broken, my darling, is a mild word. Busted would more fully express their condition."

There was a shriek of despair, a long, low wail of agony that betrayed a heart suddenly broken, and a bonnetless woman rushed from that door. The affrighted husband hobbled after her as fast as his age and rheumatism would permit, but to no purpose. She disappeared around the corner and rushed frantically toward the East river.

Whether its cold waves received her or not, is not known. As the old gentleman is occupying her house, and has no means of knowing whether or no she will come back to claim it, his suspense is intolerable, and is wasting him away to a mere shadow of his former self. But she has not yet made her appearance.

The sheriff has levied upon his shop and fixtures, and, if she does return and make it too warm for him, he will have no place to go to but the home of his mature maiden daughter, who has notified him mildly but firmly that, if she knows herself, he cannot live upon her.

It has since transpired that the marriage was the result of a conspiracy between the mature maiden daughter and the other children. The false friend, who told the too-confiding milliner of the insurance policies, was sent to do it by the conspirators who felt that their father was an incumbrance, but who were still anxious to provide for him. He is still living in the milliner's house but who can tell how soon he will be ejected from it? It is a cold world, and the winter is still upon us. The baker's shop is in the hands of the sheriff, and the milliner's shop is being exhausted. There was but little of it anyway, and that little is melting away, melting away like frost under a June sun. What will he do when it is all gone? What will he do if she returns? Over these problems of life he muses by day and dreams by night.

CHINESE CLEANLINESS.

It is often a matter of astonishment that the Chinese appear to suffer so little from the close and unwholesome atmosphere of their sleeping dens. It is perfectly certain that whites would suffer more. We believe that the Chinaman owes this immunity to his temperate habits, his frugal fare, his use of tea, and most of all, to the perfect action of the skin. The Chinese are scrupulously particular as to the cleanliness of what they eat. They refuse broken victuals, and will not use a dirty plate or spoon. Rich food and stimulating drinks involve the necessity for a supply of oxygen. The air soon becomes vitiated by the poisonous products of respiration. But the simple fare of the Chinaman requires less oxygen for its combustion, and the products of respiration are more simple and perfect condition of the skin. The products of tissue change, are eliminated by the skin in a condensed form, and, although highly offensive to the smell, they do not render the air poisonous like exhalations from the lungs. Unlike the majority of whites, the Chinese wash regularly from head to foot. We have seen a hundred Chinese emerge wet and dirty from a drift mine, accompanied by a score of whites. The latter contented themselves with using soap and water to the hands and faces. The former washed all over in cold water, with a foot of snow upon the ground. But it is in the morgue that the great difference between the skin of Mongolians and whites is best observed. That of the Chinese is smooth, soft, and clean; there is no accumulation of epidermis to obstruct the pores. The head is shaven, and the feet are as clean as any other other part of the person. The skin of the white suicide is rarely in a healthy state. It is harsh and rough from accumulation of epidermis; and the feet present unmistakable evidence of the neglect of soap and water. The Chinese are close shaving, and universally free from parasites, while you have only to look closely to see the crowd departing from the unkempt body of the whites, like rats from a sinking ship. Lastly, the habitual use of tea diminishes the metamorphosis of tissue, lessens the consumption of oxygen and promotes the expiration of effete products by the skin. Thus it is that the Chinaman escapes the danger of foul air, and has imparted to his clothes a poison, having for its worst quality a peculiar and disgusting stench.—*News Letter.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1878

Gold in New York 102.

Legal tenders in Portland—buying 97½ selling 98½.

Silver in Portland, buying 85 per cent. discount selling 4.5.

The passage of the silver bill has been a probability for some time, and by our advices from the east we learn that as late hour this afternoon it passed both houses of congress over the veto of the president. Whatever effect its operation may have will not be materially felt by the country, generally until its construction by the executive and judicial authorities. Some of those, however, who have been its friends seem to have lost confidence in the accomplishment of the good results which were expected to follow. It had many advocates among the common people, and capitalists were not as some would have us believe, by any means unanimous in opposing it.

We note no special features of change in the local money market to day. Silver, when taken over the legal tender amount of $5, is usually discounted about 4 per cent. The silver coins in circulation here being half and quarter dollars, their value as legal tender power will in no way be affected by the new law, except so far as the coinage of the new silver dollar shall influence the value of the metal itself.

Domestic Produce.

Most of the time since our last weekly review this branch of trade has been devoid of any important features, either activity or change in rates. The general tendency in staple products has been toward lower prices, and such has been the uncertain condition of the markets abroad that buyers for shipment have been rather backward in bidding for large lots of breadstuffs, grain or provisions. The better weather of the past few days, however, has slightly stimulated trade and produced more or less increase in the number of transactions and volume of movement. The bad and almost impassable condition of the country roads noticed frequently before still continues, and under the difficulty of replenishing the warehouses, which have been nearly emptied by the boats and cars, it is found that but little wheat is purchaseable within reach until the weather is much better and the roads become more passable. The *Commercial Reporter* of this week says the quantity in warehouses available before April is reduced quite low, and the aggregate does not reach 3,000 tons, including stocks in millers' hands. There are in this city now about 1,600 tons of exportable wheat, and some inferior lots that have been rejected by buyers and must go into the export either at lower than current rates or be smuggled through. The latter course will hardly be taken, as the danger of injury to the sale of the whole cargo by the placing in it of a few hundred bushels of damaged wheat more than offsets any gain on the transaction. Of the 1,600 tons in store here it is likely that about half will be manufactured into flour and shipped on owners' account. The local market offers no new features in the wheat trade, transactions being limited to a very few small lots, hardly sufficient to establish quotations, which are given nominally at $1 20@1 90 per cental.

The flour trade shows a sympathy with the lower rates prevailing for the raw material, both at home and abroad, and some reports from San Francisco indicate prices which would not justify more than $3 per bbl for best Oregon brands at this point for shipment thither. Quotations here, however, are furnished at $5 75@6 per bbl jobbing rates, but the figures are doubtless largely in buyers' favor for parcels of any considerable magnitude.

For oats the inquiry is a little better, but dealers seem inclined to hold off for the time rather than accede to the demands of holders, which is seldom below 80 cents a bushel, a figure at which none but choice lots can be placed. The receipts of the past few days have been light, and our advices from the interior indicate that the surplus for sale yet in the state is less than dealers' estimates. Barley is coming forward very sparingly and shipments have ceased some time ago, the receipts being taken for local consumption at prices above San Francisco quotations. Mill feed is rather weaker, if changed at all, than at last report, the requirements for feed purposes being lessened by the advance of the season and milder weather; quotations, however, are not yet marked down, but transactions are in buyers' favor. Hay is more than sufficient to supply the demand and prices depreciating in tendency. Large lots would be difficult to place at quotations.

In provisions and dairy products trade shows some slight improvement in the demand and volume of transactions, and prices, though not quotably appreciably higher are firmer in tone, and the market generally has assumed a more encouraging aspect. The large stocks of bacon accumulated during the long, continued dull condition of the trade is that commodity are being gradually reduced, but the supply is still more than ample to meet the demand. Choice butter for local consumption is in good request, while ordinary lots are placed with more difficulty. Eggs have declined and jobbers and commission houses are selling to the trade at 28 cents.

Potatoes, onions and apples are steady at the prices given, very best of the first arrivals it being much easier to dispose of choice lots in first class merchantable condition at the maximum than inferior and mixed lots at the minimum prices. Other products are unchanged and generally trade is moderately active with an improving tendency at the close.

Real Estate.

The following deeds have been filed for record with the clerk of this county's office our last report:

Feb. 25, 1878, lots 3 and 4, block 19, Caruther's Addition to Portland: $1,250.

The administrator of the estate of J. W. Clayton, deceased, has sold to John Hay the w ½ of lots 1 and 2 in block 20, East Portland: $1,887.

Jan. 23, 1878, lo. 3, block 59, Caruther's Addition to Portland: $100.

Feb 18, 1878, lot 4, block 155, East Portland: $350.

Feb. 16, 1878, the east half of block 62, East Portland: $600.

Jan. 3, 1877, the east half of block 155, East Portland: $600.

Feb. 25, 1878, lot 3, block 229, East Portland: $300.

Jan 25, 1878, bond for deed, John Wagenblast and wife to Ulrich Rgimmann for east half of donation land claim of John Switzler.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Wheat quiet at 1@2c higher. Flour—more doing; no advance.

Shipping Intelligence.

The steamship City of Chester, from San Francisco, will be here on Saturday.

The steamship Idaho will sail hence for San Francisco at 6 o'clock P. M.

We are informed that the report of the sailing of the bark Maizie Macleay from Honolulu for this port was premature, and that she did not sail until the 12th.

The bark Nellie Tam O'Shanter cleared from Knappton for San Francisco yesterday with 610,000 feet lumber and 121,000 laths.

The schooner Hayes, reported as having sprung to sea, was still in the last evening.

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—The stagnant condition of trade continues, and both buyers and sellers are keeping out of the market; quotable nominally at $1 80@1 85.

FLOUR—Standard extras are selling in San Francisco at $6 75, and prices for the same, though given here at $6 are in buyers favor. Good country brands quotable at $5 50, superfine $5. Lower grades in little demand.

OATS—Prices rule unchanged and buyers pay 80c for black and common white, 87½@90 for choice white.

BARLEY—There are very few lots offering, and best grades of brewing are held at $1 00. No shipments are being made.

MILL FEED—Supply fair, bran quotable at $22 50 per ton, shorts $30, middlings $25@27 50.

HAY—The market is oversupplied and with continued absence of severe weather prices have declined. Jobbing houses offer $10 per ton for baled timothy, $8 for loose.

POTATOES—Receipts liberal and prices steady, with a range from 50 to 55c per bushel, according to quality and condition.

ONIONS—Market well supplied at $1@1 25 per 100 lbs.

RIPE APPLES—Prices depend entirely upon quality and condition: best varieties for shipping, assorted and packed, $1 25@—; loose lots from wagons, 50c per box.

DRIED APPLES—Demand unimproved; quotable at 3@3½c ₰ lb for sun dried.

DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 4½@5c; pitless, 10@12c ₰ lb.

BACON—The demand has improved and stocks are ample to meet it; quotable 10@11c for sides; 8@8½c for shoulders and 12@14c for hams.

LARD—The supply is ample and the market weak at 10@12½ cents ₰ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, solid, 18@20c ₰ lb; prime, 18@20c; choice dairy 30@35c; cheese, quotable at 10@16c ₰ lb. Market quiet.

EGGS—The supply is amply to meet the demand, and prices have dropped to 20 cents.

CHICKENS—Moderate receipts are noted and prices steady, at $3 50@4 50, according to quality.

HIDES AND FURS—We quote best selected hides at 12½@13c ₰ cells, ½ off; green, salted, 4@6c; dry, 6@8c ₰ lb; deer, 20@22c ₰ lb for dried, and 50@75 each, green; mink skins, 50@$1 each; otter, $1 each; beaver, 75@$1 15 ₰ lb.

FRESH MEATS—Beef, dressed, 4@5c ₰ lb; on foot, 2@2½c; dressed legs, 6@6½c ₰ lb; mutton sheep $2@2 50 ₰ head.

DR. P. M. BRENAN,

His Wonderful Success

IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL

Chronic and Secret Diseases.

He has astonished the People of this Coast by his skillful Operations.

HE HAS TAUGHT IN HIS

public and private lectures the true principles of health and life to both male and female. He has also warned them against habits that would be likely to prove fatal disease, in plain and comprehensive language. But where he has found them crushed and broken down by disease, mentally and physically, he has restored them to health and happiness, for it is well understood that without health there can be no happiness.

DR. BRENAN

has made a specialty in the treatment of the following diseases: Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat and chest, by an entirely new system only known to himself. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, including Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or premature loss of Manhood. In the treatment of these diseases he has made a world wide reputation by his astonishing success, not only on this Coast but throughout the whole United States. Diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys as well as all diseases of the blood and skin he has become master of, and never fails to give relief at once, and permanently cures the case if he is applied to in time.

THE DOCTOR HAS GIVEN SPECIAL LECTURES

to ladies only for years and is perfectly familiar with all female complaints, and understands their delicate and refined organization, as well as the proper remedies which should be used to allay their suffering and restore them to perfect health.

THE DOCTOR HAS THIS ADVANTAGE

over most physicians—he can tell the patients' disease the moment he comes in contact with them without any aid from the individual. This accounts in part for his great professional success.

All surgical operations can be performed by his skillful hand, and the patient need not fear the result.

DR. BRENAN

will send to those living at a distance and who cannot well visit his office a list of Printed Questions and by the answers when filled out he can tell the disease as well as the proper treatment almost as well as seeing the patient personally, and will forward the proper medicines, or instruments, to any part of the country with full instructions and advice. Each letter requiring advice or list of questions, must contain two postage stamps.

Everything strictly confidential and honorable.

THE DOCTOR

has studied in the best Medical Schools in Europe and three years in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, as more than one of the Medical men of the Medical Faculty in this State can testify.

CAUTION.

Persons coming to Portland, requiring medical treatment of a delicate kind, who desire to consult with me, will please beware of persons who may try to coax them away to other so-called Doctors, through pretended friendship for the patients or love for them; they are frauds, prompted by selfish motives and what they can make. Be sure and ask for DR. PAUL M. BRENAN, the *Medical Lecturer*, and read his sign on his door, Room No. 9, Corbett's Block, over O'Connor's Store, corner of Front and Washington streets.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, March 20, 1878, at the office of Woodward & Connell, corner of First and Washington streets, Portland, Oregon, by order of the Advisory Committee of creditors of A. B. Gross:

All of lot 4, Park Block No. 2, (50x100 feet), being the lot at the S W corner of Washington and West Park streets, with the fine two-story dwelling, with brick basement, pending for $50 per month, also all the east half of lots 7 and 8 of block 328 in said city of Portland, county of Multnomah, and State of Oregon. Also, all of blocks 2 and 14 in Tibbetts addition to Milwaukie city, Clackamas county and State aforesaid: also, all the S E quarter of section 36, township 5 N. range 5 W. containing 160 acres in Columbia county, State of Oregon; also, all of the S E quarter of the S E quarter of the S W quarter of section 15, township 19 N. range 1 W, containing 10 acres in Thurston county, W. T: all of lots No 12 and 13, as laid and designated upon the recorded map and plat thereof in the Puget Sound Home Stead Association lands in Pierce county, W. T., being 2 acres in the S W quarter of the E quarter of section 26, in township 20 N. range 2 E. in said county and Territory; all the N E quarter of the N W quarter of section 10 in township 28 N, range 2 E. in Island county, W. T., containing 40 acres; also, all of lot No. 1, in Block 12 in the town of Puget City, Thurston county, W. T.; also, all of lots 5 and 6 in block 5, Lewis' addition to Tacoma; also all of the several tracts described as acre tract, number 42, in the S E quarter of the N E quarter of section 12 township 36, N. range 2 E. Whatcom county, W. T.; a 1 acre tract, No. 7, in the N W quarter of the S E quarter of section 19 township 36 N. range 1 W. in Delta Sound, W. T.; also two acre tract, numbered 15 and 16, in the S E quarter of the N E quarter of the N W quarter of section 24 in township 22 N. range 1 E. in King county, W. T.; also a 2 acre tract, numbered 32, in the N W quarter of the N E quarter of section 2 township 8 N. range 1 W. in Thurston county, W. T.—as per plat of said several tracts filed in the general land office of the several counties aforesaid. Also, a three acre tract in section 35 township 29 N. range 4 E. in said Cowlitz county; also a 1 acre tract of land in sect on 5, in township 20 N. range 2 E. in Pierce county, W. T.

J. CONNELL, Assignee.

feb20

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ARCHITECTS,

Office in Monnastes' Building, First street

Between Morrison and Yamhill.

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South Front Street, between Harrison and Hall,

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Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Quartz and Canning Machinery, Turbine Water Wheels, Iron and Brass Castings, Kettles and Sheet Iron Work and Iron Railings.

MACHINERY, BOILERS and CASTINGS of all kinds made to order on short notice.

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Incorporated September 13, 1865,

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MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

High and Low Pressure Marine and Stationary ENGINES and BOILERS; Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Quartz, Mining and Agricultural Machinery.

Agents for the Celebrated MOORE & PARKER WATER WHEEL, cheaper than any first class Wheel.

REPAIRING OF MACHINERY AND BOILERS promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.

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DeGroot's Ornamental Iron Fence; a variety of Beautiful Patterns for Cemeteries, etc.

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GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG,

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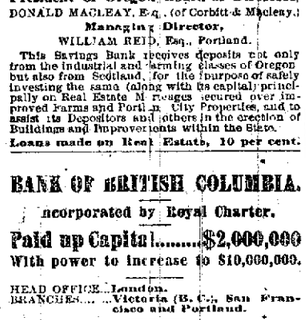

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J. GOODFELLOW, Agent.

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Office in Portland,

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,

22 First street.

President of Scottish Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER GOURLAY, Esq., Shipbuilder, Dundee.

Head Office, 27 Bank st., Dundee.

President of Oregon Board of Directors,
DONALD MACLEAY, Esq., (of Corbitt & Macleay.)

Managing Director,
WILLIAM REID, Esq., Portland.

This Savings Bank receives deposits not only from the industrial and farming classes of Oregon but also from Scotland, for the purpose of safely investing the same (along with its capital) principally on Real Estate in Oregon secured over improved Farms and Portland City Properties, and to assist its Depositors and others in the erection of Buildings and Improvements within the State.

Loans made on Real Estate, 10 per cent.

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Paid up Capital.....$2,000,000

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AGENTS.

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CHICAGO..... Bank of Montreal.
CANADA.....
MEXICO & SOUTH AMERICA...London Bank of Mexico & South America.
IRELAND.....Bank of Ireland.
SCOTLAND.....British Linen Company.
ENGLAND.....National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL.....North & South Wales Bank

This Bank transacts a General Banking business. Deposits received on current account, subject to check.

Approved Bills discounted. Loans made on available security. Collections made promptly.

Exchange sold on London, Liverpool and on the principal towns and cities in Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards. Also on all places in Canada in sums to suit. Coin and Currency drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on New York and Chicago.

Commercial Credits granted, available in Europe New York, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

W. W. FRANCIS, Acting Manager.

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Cashier.....JAMES STEEL.

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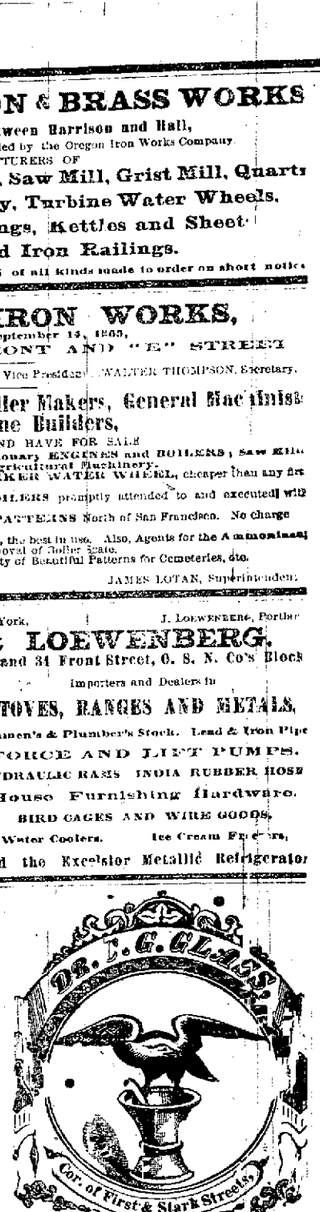

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UNDERTAKER,

And Dealer in Undertakers' Goods,

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Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box 194.

State Treasurer's Sixth Notice.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Salem, Feb. 26, 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are funds in the Treasury for the payment of State Warrants classed and numbered as follows:

Warrants of old issue payable from special tax, endorsed prior to Sept. 11, 1871 viz: Nos. 515, 517, 518, 519, 526, 527, 529, 535, 540, 541, 580, 581, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 561, 562, 564, 565, 566, 568, 571, 572, 574, 580, 581.

Warrants of new issue—Nos. 1312, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1320, 1321, 1319, 1323, 1325, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1360, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1385, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1413, 1414, 1416, 1420, 1422, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1432, 1447.

Interest on these warrants will cease after the 14th instant.

A. H. BROWN,
feb28w State Treasurer.

State Treasurer's Fifth Notice.

STATE OF OREGON,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Salem, February 4, 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are funds in the Treasury for the payment of State Warrants classed and numbered as follows:

Warrants of old issue, payable from funds derived from special tax, indorsed prior to Sept. 11, 1871, viz: Nos. 474, 475, 488, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507 and 508.

Warrants payable from general fund, indorsed since Sept. 11, 1871, viz: Nos. 1079, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1259, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1277, 1278, 1280, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311.

Interest on the above Warrants will cease from this date.

A. H. BROWN,
feb6w State Treasurer.

State Treasurer's Seventh Notice.

STATE OF OREGON,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Salem, February 25, 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are funds in the Treasury for the payment of State Warrants classed and numbered as follows:

Warrants of old issue, payable from special tax, endorsed prior to Sept. 11, 1871, viz: Nos. 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 516, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 528, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 536, 537, 538, 539, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1